The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 7101.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

PASSAGE OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S BILL IN THE SENATE—TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The conference report on the Currency bill was agreed to in the Senate to-day by a vote of 43 yeas to 19 nays. The specie payment Senators who voted for the report were Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Davis, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, and Wadleigh. When Mr. Wright, who had charge of the report, called it up, he stated it was not his intention to discuss it, and urged an immediate vote; but Mr. Edmunds objected to the provision which released the bank reserve, and made a long speech in opposition to it. Mr. Thurman appealed to New-England Senators to vote for the report, in which he thought there was no evil, and reminded them of the promise made heretofore to vote for a redistribution of the currency, which was a prominent feature of this report. The very large vote shows that few Senators deemed the bill in any degree mischievous, and it will test the reality of the profession that the deficient States are anxious to secure a great many millions bank circulation. It is not supposed that very much inflation will result from releasing the bank reserves, as the prudence of the banks will withhold as much as is now withheld by law.

CHURCH PROPERTY HELD AS AN INVESTMENT.

There was a motion made in the Senate to-day to reconsider the vote by which the bill for a Government for the District of Columbia was passed yesterday. The reason he assigned for the motion was that the bill provided for a tax on church property. Messrs. Allison, Stewart, and Thurman, the three members of the committee that conducted the investigation on the part of the Senate, opposed any reconsideration, and referred again to the care taken by the committee in preparing the bill. They had come to the conclusion that property of the churches not actually used for church purposes should pay its portion of taxes to relieve the District from financial distress. It seems that a large amount of church property is held in the city as an investment, and not used at all for church purposes, and this property is to be taxed. But property actually in use by churches and charitable societies is not subject to taxation. The Washington newspapers continue to assert that the operation of the bill is to collect five per cent. taxes in one year. This is accounted for in this way: The late Legislature of the District, out of a spirit of accommodation toward property-holders, enacted its tax laws so that taxes due and collectable June 30, 1873, could not be enforced until after the 30th of June, 1874, thus allowing a whole year for payment. One million dollars due nearly twelve months ago are not yet paid, and it becomes delinquent after the 30th of this month. The three per cent. tax levied by Congress is for the next fiscal year, and, instead of letting the taxes run a year before payment, they become delinquent after the 1st of November. Those who have neglected to pay the last year's tax will have to pay two per cent. in July, and the tax for next year again in November, or between November and March 1. When the late Government came into power there was a lapse of six months for which no tax was paid at all. Congress evinces a disposition to do its full share in bearing the burdens of the District.

THE SENATE'S BUSINESS.

Mr. Edmunds to-day objected to every bill which was called up for consideration—not that he was opposed to the bills particularly, but he desires to go to the calendar and have the bills thereon, not objected to, passed in regular order. To-morrow he will make that motion as soon as the morning business is disposed of, and if two or three hours can be thus occupied, a large number of bills will be passed.

PRINTING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The determination not to discontinue the printing of public documents, although there is no franking privilege or any means provided for their distribution, was evinced by the action of the House this morning in ordering the printing of 6,000 copies of the report on transportation, 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner on Education, 30,000 copies of Gen. Walker's statistical atlas of the last census, 8,000 copies of the mining statistics, and a large number of the report on food-fishes. The public printer was also notified to keep an exact account of the cost of publishing the *Congressionat Record.* It is evident that the publishers of the old *Globe* have by no means abandoned their contest, as they are very persevering with their resolutions, but they have lost much by the complete failure to sustain in any degree the specific charge which the Printing Committee has just been examining against Mr. Clapp.

A PUBLIC BUILDING AT AUBURN.

The last ten days of the session are improved by members to secure the psssage of bills affecting their own localities. This morning, Mr. McDougall, of New-York, succeeded in having the rules suspended and the bill passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity for a public building at Auburn, N. Y. This means, of course, a new public building for Auburn next year. The Georgia members had a similar resolution passed to increase the appropriation for a public building at Atlanta to $250,000.

LAFAYETTE'S WATCH.

The House went into the business of collecting historical antiquities by adopting a resolution giving the Secretary of State $300 with which to purchase a watch, believed to be the one given to Lafayette by Gen. Washington. The watch, presented to Lafayette by Washington at the capitulation of Cornwallis, was subsequently stolen from Lafayette upon his visit to this country in 1825, at Nashville, Tenn. Although large rewards were offered, the watch was not heard of until four years ago, when a gentleman from Texas accidentally discovered it at a pawnbroker's sale in Louisville. The watch was shown in the House by Mr. Hooper, and was closely examined by many members. It is the old "bull's eye," with the quaint inscriptions and engravings of the times.

FLANKING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The vexed question on which the House adjourned last night, of getting to the Speaker's table, was settled by the adoption of the proposition to consider all business upon it *seriatim,* under the two-thirds rule, such bills as could not be passed by a two-thirds majority to be left upon the table with prejudice. This result was not obtained without an extended struggle. The motion to proceed to the Speaker's table, made by the friends of the Civil Rights bill, in order to take up and pass that bill by a majority vote, was defeated—yeas 138, nays 111, not the necessary two-thirds. A great deal of business on the Speaker's table was disposed of by reference to committees, but the Civil Rights bill was not reached to-day.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Sherman amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, which fixes the rate of postage on newspapers at the extraordinary rate of four cents per pound, was non-concurred in, and the original proposition of the House, fixing the rate at one and a half cents per pound for newspapers, and three cents for periodicals issued less frequently than once a week, was agreed to after an extended debate. The discussion on the Senate amendment took a wide range. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, wanted the House to understand that the proposition of the Senate was extravagant and oppressive. It would impose a tax of $2,000,000 upon a small class not exceeding 400 persons, and it placed the highest kind of a protective tariff upon the country weeklies. He did not object to the prepayment of postage, but he did object to giving the franking privilege to the country weeklies, and at the same time imposing prospective burdens upon the metropolitan journals. Mr. Tyner, who had charge of the Post Office bill in the House, thought that as a practical measure the Senate had overreached itself. for his knowledge of the post office business taught him that if the postage was increased to four cents per pound publishers of the great newspapers would entirely withdraw their papers from the mails, and send them by express at much less expense. Gen. Garfield declared that the Senate had adopted the expressed theory of the object of the Post Office Department, and overturned the theory of the fathers who established that department. To prove this he read the original resolution by which, in colonial times, Benjamin Franklin was directed to organize the Post Office Department as the resolution ran, "that there can be a speedy and secure means for the conveyance of letters and intelligence." Gen. Garfield claimed that the very fundamental idea of the Post Office Department was that it should transmit intelligence—not that it should enter into the express business and exact high rates. He said that the theory of the Senate would require Congress to charge a higher price for newspapers than for letters, since they weigh more. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts very clearly set forth the position of publishers on this subject, and endeavored to have the rates fixed at one and a half and two cents. He showed that the adoption of the Senate amendment would entirely defeat the purpose of the Post Office Department, and deprive it of its customary revenue, as the newspapers would all seek the express. He knew that the Government could only secure a revenue from the transmission of newspapers by making a rate sufficiently attractive to induce them to go there. He denied that the newspapers wanted sympathy or favors. They simply asked justice, and he told the House that it would be well for Congressmen to remember that the newspaper had become an institution in this country at which no man was so great that he could sneer, and that the career of public men was short compared with the life of a great newspaper. Mr. George F. Hoar opposed the Senate amendment, and considered the press a great educational influence. He thought, however, that the press was responsible for much recklessness, but he knew of no cure for the evils of the press except to permit the increase of newspapers. As has been heretofore noted, the idea of universal prepayment of postage has a strong hold in the House, but it is not for the purpose of punishing publishers, and there is no disposition to establish oppressive rates. The Post Office Department in this matter would prefer that there should be no dead-head newspapers, and that all should pay at the rate of one cent per pound. As the bill goes to the Committee on Conference it has received the strongest possible expression from the House against the Senate amendment, and if the report should raise materially the rate so fixed by the House, a new conference is quite likely to have to consider the bill. The House considered the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation, and disposed of it. The Senate amendment restricting the letter carrying system to cities having a population of 30,000 was concurred in. The amendment of the Senate which forbade the free distribution through the mails of the agricultural reports was non-concurred in. The amendment prohibiting the publication of the revised statutes in the newspapers was concurred in.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Horace H. Conger, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Prague.

B. F. Potter, of Ohio, to be Governor of Montana Territory.

S. H. Winsor, to be Register of the Land Office at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

Samuel W. Brown, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Collectors of Customs—Joseph H. Elmer, at Bridgeton, N. J.; Herman Levy, at St. Marks, Fla.; Henry A. Webster, at Puget Sound, Washington Territory.

Postmasters—L. W. Joy, at Northampton, Mass; Robert Cruickshank, at Salem, N. Y.; John Mitchell, at Addison, N. Y.; Thomas H. Thompson, at Oxford, Penn.; O. H. Sheldon, at Burlingame, Kan.; A. G. Malloy, at Worth, Texas; C. H. Baird, at Lincoln, Neb.; A. B. Cochran, at Abingdon, Ill.; R. F. Marvin, at Duluth, Minn.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

C. R. P. Rodgers to be Rear Admiral; Capt. Caldwell to be Commodore; Commander Philip C. Johnson to be Captain; Lieut. Commander Silas Casey to be Commander; Master William C. Strong to be Lieutenant; Ensign Holman to be Master; Safford M. Thacher to be Postmaster at Cornellsville, N. Y.; E. J. Applegate to be Postmaster at Freehold, N. J.; Charles B. Jordan to be Register of the Land Office at Fargo, (formerly Pembina,) Dakota; J. V. Brower to be Register of the Land Office, and Ole Petersen to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.; Major Absalom Baird to be Assistant Inspector General of the Army; Capt. Robertson, of the Second Artillery, to be Major; First Lieut. Breckenridge to be Captain, and Second Lieut Crawford to be First Lieutenant.

MILITARY NOTES.

Inspector General D. B. Sacket is ordered on inspection duty in the Department of the Platte.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on the 23d of June, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail of the court: Capt. Thomas H. Handburg, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. William F. Reynolds, Jr., First Artillery; First Lieut. Edward E. Wood, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Frank Heath, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. William P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery; and Second Lieut, Wallace Mott, Eighth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

THE SPEAKER AND NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Speaker Blaine is said to be working against the proposition for the prepayment of newspaper and magazine postage by the publishers. He predicts that if the law is enacted it will be repealed before it shall be in operation two years.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CELEBRATING THE CLASS DAY UNDER DIFFICULTIES—ELABORATE AND BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19.—Harvard '74 were forced to celebrate their Class Day to-day under a leaden, frowning sky and in the midst of a drizzling rain-storm, a genuine New-England north-easter, the like of which it has not been the misfortune of this community to experience for many a day. This was exceedingly disappointing, not alone to the men of the class, but to numberless bright and blooming girls who had built great expectations on the day, the word having gone forth that greater preparations than usual had been made for its observance. But notwithstanding the depressing state of the weather the programme arranged was fully carried out. The girls flocked to the college grounds. Their bewitching, dazzling Class-day costumes, arranged with so much care, were concealed and protected by not unattractive water-proofs, and the spreads were given with all the brilliancy possible indoors and under cover. The exercises were like all Class-day exercises. In the morning the class assembled on the walk in front of Holworthy, and then marched in procession to the chapel, where prayer was said by the Class Chaplain, Mr. George O. G. Coale. Afterward they breakfasted in solemn formality in mass, with Prof. William Everett, and then, at 11 o'clock, they marched to slow music by the Germania to the chapel, taking up the members of the Faculty and officers of the university, to participate in the literary exercises of the day. Here was gathered a full house, but not quite so crowded as on previous class days, when the weather has been more propitious. The class took seats on the platform, and the exercises were opened with music by the Germania Orchestra, followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Peabody. The orator of the day, Richard H. Dana, third son of R. H. Dana, Jr., stepped forward, and was greeted with applause. He gave the customary review of the class history, its statistics, and its characteristics, and then, looking into the future, drifted into the consideration of his special theme, the need of young college-bred men in the politics of the country. Speaking of the honors of the class, he said that it had never been beaten in foot-ball, seven of its members were members of the Harvard Glee Club, eight of the university foot-ball eleven, four of the university six, six of the Harvard cricket eleven, and four of the university nine. The class poem which followed after the final performance of the orchestra was by E. F. Fenollosa, of Salem. It was regarded by the old critics in the audience, who had sat through many Class-day performances, as up to the average. The class ode, written by George Riddle, of the Bunker Hill district, in this city, was next sung, and the formal public exercises of the day were brought to a close. Then followed the entertainments at the "spreads." These, as I have already said, were more than usually elaborate and brilliant. Regardless of the storm, one of the largest parties assembled under a large tent spread between the chapel and library, and dined to the accompaniment of sweet sounds from a picked orchestra. The hosts here were Messrs. Goodwin, Sawyer, McMillan, Hodges, Elwood, and Elliott. Others in smaller tents entertained small companies.

After the "spreads" came the dance and promenade in Massachusetts and Lyceum Halls. Up stairs was devoted to the promenaders, a portion of the Germania orchestra contributing the music, and the lower hall to the lovers of the waltz. The room was gorgeously decorated with flags and streamers, evergreens, tropical plants, and flowers, giving the place a luxurious look and air. The pillars and walls were adorned with the trophies of the boat and base-ball clubs, while small shields bore the names of the Senior Class. Lyceum Hall was also decorated. A little after 5 o'clock the final public performances began. The class reassembled before Holworthy, and forming in procession, marched to quick music by the Germania round the grounds, and lustily cheered, then they proceeded to plant the ivy. The oration was delivered by Mr. Edward G. Merriman, and was loudly applauded. Meanwhile the three other classes had taken up separate positions in the inclosure set apart for the exercises around the tree, and the holders of tickets were assigned seats in the amphitheatre, and in the various buildings overlooking the ground. The entrance of the Seniors was greeted by a grand round of applause. After a walk around the tree, they gathered in a close group, and sang the class song, the composition of Nathan H. Dole. The usual scramble for flowers, the cheers for the various officers, and the struggle between the Freshmen and the Sophs, in which tall hats were mercilessly smashed and a few bruises inflicted, and the assembly then dispersed. This evening the grounds were illuminated, the glee club sang, the dance was renewed, and the customary reception by the President was given. The Class of '74 stands high. It is larger than its predecessors, and ranks among the first in scholarship. It has included 209 young men, and the number that will carry away diplomas is over 160. The exercises of Commencement Week will be unusually attractive. The dedication of Memorial Hall coming first on Tuesday, it is expected that on that occasion there will be a notable gathering of Harvard men who carried off honors during the war, and that the exercises of Commencement Day proper will be freshened by an unusually brilliant gathering.

YALE.

THE DE FOREST SPEAKING—YALE-ATALANTA RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, June 19, 1874.

To-day occurred the De Forest speaking, the first of the exercises of Yale's commencement week, and perhaps it might also be added, the most interesting, at least to the undergraduates. For, as may be inferred from the number of student journals which flourish here, literary talent is, of all others, the one most appreciated by the Yale students, and as the De Forest speaking authoritatively decides who is to be considered the best writer and speaker in the college, the De Forest man hardly ranks second to the valedictorian That it should be so is a good example of the force of public opinion. The De Forest prize is not one-half so large as the John A. Porter prize, and competition for the latter is open to the whole college, while the contestants for the De Forest must come from a single class. But in spite of this the De Forest is still the literary honor of the college course. Perhaps it is because the successful man must twice succeed. First—no mean honor in itself—he must win one of the six Townsends, for only Townsend men are allowed to compete for the De Forest. The Townsends are prizes of $12 each, awarded to those members of the Senior Class who write the best essays upon subjects announced by the college authorities. Then, having won his place among the Townsend men, the winner of the De Forest must take his chance with them in speaking for the De Forest medal. Winning this he wins a double prize—the Townsend, for the composition, and the De Forest for the composition and delivery. The speaking to-day was in the college chapel, at 3 o'clock tis afternoon, before an audience which would have been good sized even for a pleasant day. The following is a list of the Townsend men in the order in which they spoke, and with the subjects of their essays:

"The Girondists and their Policy"—Henry B. B. Stapler, Wilmington, Del.

"Sentimentalism in Literature and Art"—James M. Townsend, Jr., East Haven.

"State Schools and a State Church"—Alfred B. Thacher, New-Haven.

"The Girondists and their Policy"—James C. Sellers, Philadelphia, Penn.

"Heresy in the Christian Church"—Edward L. Curtis, Rockford, Ill.

"State Schools and a State Church"—Arthur D. Whittemore, New-York City.

The Faculty are the judges as to the excellence of the efforts of the speakers, and at the end of about a half hour after the close of the exercises their decision was announced to be in favor of the second speaker, J. M. Tounburd, who is, therefore, the De Forest man of '74. After the Faculty have given their verdict, further criticism would be out of place, as well as superfluous, so that it will be sufficient to say that there seemed to be a general impression that the speaking as a whole was not up to the standard of former years.

The Yale-Atalanta race seems to have attracted more attention by being broken off than it ever could have hoped for by being rowed. In the latter case there would have been one exciting day—applause for the victor, pity for the vanquished—and then it would have ended. Now, there are mutual recriminations and consequent bad feeling. Knowing nothing about the matter, except what I had seen in the papers before I reached New-Haven, I must own that I considered the Atalantas badly treated; but Capt. Cook showed me the other side of the matter this morning. He says the challenge was for a "friendly race," not for a set match, and it was certainly accepted as such and in those terms. Having been thus informally arranged, he anticipated no trouble when, as a favor, he requested that the race might be declared postponed or "off" altogether. Consequently he was somewhat surprised when the Atalantas answered that they were anxious to row the race; that they considered it a trial of the English and American strokes, and a fair comparison of representative college and amateur crews. These were issues which Capt. Cook was very unwilling to decide with a half-trained crew and a badly twisted boat. Still, he was the challenging party, and as such he would have rowed the race any way had not the Atalantas, telegram announced at one and the same time that the race was off, and that their feelings were hurt. The matter is, in any light, to be regretted, but if the Atalantas are willing, there will be no difficulty in arranging another race, for Capt. Cook is not only willing but anxious that the crews should meet under favorable circumstances, when, may the best crew win other victories than paper ones.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—TWENTY-ONE STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., June 19.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, the Board of Trustees conferred the degree of Civil Engineer upon the members of the graduating class, and the degree of Doctor of Physical Arts upon Capt. L. H. Boole, formerly of New-York, but now in charge of the extensive ship-building works of John Roach & Co., upon the Delaware. The graduates delivered their orations before a brilliant audience, in the spacious drill hall of the academy. The following programme was rendered:

Christianity and Commerce, Truxton Beale, Washington, D. C.
Centralization, John J. Rust, East Saginaw, Mich.
Our Financial Situation, Henry M. Bissell, Pittsburg.
The Corridors of Life, Charles Little, Saginaw, Mich.
Midnight at Sea, Adam Denmead, Baltimore, Md.
The Bigelow Centennial, Frank Holland, Manchester, Conn.
New-England Enterprise, Alfred Du Bois, New-Haven, Conn.
Audacity, Edward R. Pleasonton, Philadelphia.
The Philosophy of the Grotesque, Chas. F. De Colyer, Riverside, Ill.
The Crusade, Anson R. Brackett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chemistry, William H. Baker, Sing Sing, N. Y.
Progress of Ship-building, Pedro A. Mora, Sagua, Cuba.

The Pennsylvania Military Academy is the only school of its kind in the State, and has a high reputation for its scientific and military instruction. Among the Trustees present on the occasion were Hon. James Pollock, Hon. N. S. Lehman, Major Gen. S. H. Crawford, Hon. John M. Broomall, Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, S. M. Felton, and others. The examinations of this academy are exceedingly rigid, and it speaks well for the earnestness both of the academic staff and the cadets that twenty-one students have successfully passed the examinations for admission into the graduating class of next year.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ELECTION IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BATHURST, New-Brunswick, June 19.—The election contest throughout this Province is unusually vigorous, and characterized by an intensity of feeling previously unknown. The present Government, which introduced the Free Non-sectarian School act, made this the question at the polls. The religious element played a heavy part in the campaign. The election so far gave 24 in favor of the School act and 2 against it. The Government will probably be sustained by a large majority.

A DELEGATE FROM THE IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS' UNION.

OTTAWA, June 19.—Peter O'Leary, a delegate of the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, is here collecting information in connection with his mission. He will shortly leave for the West. Mr. O'Leary has been courteously treated by Lord Dufferin, to whom he had a letter of introduction.

DISCOVERY OF THE SKELETONS OF FIVE MEN.

THOROLD, Canada West, June 19.—The skeletons of five men have been found in excavating on the new canal, near the Welland Railway station. They are probably the remains of soldiers, as the battle of Beaver Dam was fought at this point.

BURIED ALIVE.

HAMILTON, Ontario, June 19.—By the caving of a drain this afternoon two men were buried. One of them named Thos. Yehing was dead when taken out. The other will recover.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The Fleetwood Park Association offered an attractive programme for the inauguration of the June meeting. The cards promised two attractive contests, the first and principal one being the $1,000 purse for horses that had never beaten 2:25. There were five entries, viz.: William Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelly, Chas. S. Green's br. g. Young Bruno, James Dougrey's b. g. Joker, Geo. N. Ferguson's w. g. Crown Prince, and Dan Mace's ch. g. Triumph. The latter horse was withdrawn, and the other four appeared when summoned by the judges. All of them were well known to possess fast turns of speed, and expectation was not disappointed in regard to the race being hotly contested. Before the race Joker was the favorite over the field, but the first heat was captured by Young Bruno in 2:24¼, beating Joker three lengths. He then became the favorite, and after a magnificent struggle won the second heat in the fast time of 2:22¾, by two lengths, Joker second, and Crown Prince third. There was little betting now, but in the third heat Bruno broke badly, and he came in last, while Crown Prince won the heat by four lengths in 2:25, and repeated the dose in the fourth heat. Young Bruno and Crown Prince had each two heats, but the staying qualities of Young Bruno had been proved so frequently that he was the favorite at two to one over the field. The confidence in him was not misplaced, as he won the fifth and concluding heat by three lengths, amid much enthusiasm.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION.—First day of the June meeting, Friday, June 19.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:25; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $550 to first, $300 to second, and $150 to third horse.

Chas. S. Green's br. g. Young Bruno	1	1	4	4	1
Geo. N. Ferguson's w. g. Crown Prince	3	3	1	1	2
Jas. Dougrey's b. g. Joker	2	2	2	2	3
W. Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelly	4	4	3	3	4
Dan Mace's ch. g. Triumph	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:10¾	2:24¼
Second heat	35	1:10	2:22¾
Third heat	35¼	1:10	2:25
Fourth heat	35½	1:10	2:26
Fifth heat	35½	1:10	2:25¾

SECOND RACE.

The second race on the card was between the 2:45 horses, which had seven entries, viz.: Lizzie Adams, Jim Coyle, Careless Girl, W. H. Burr, Mountaineer, Toronto, and Cheston. There was very little speculation on the result, as the other races monopolized the attention of those present. Mountaineer won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:45; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $150 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse.

W. C. Tremble's s. g. Mountaineer	1	1	1
C. H. Simmons' b. g. Cheston	3	2	2
Abe Strouse's b. m. Careless Girl	2	3	4
F. Friese's s. g. Jim Coyle	4	4	3
B. Wilson's ch. g. W. H. Burr	5	5	5
W. M. Brooks' s. m. Lizzie Adams	dis.		
A. McDonald's b. g. Toronto	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:17½	2:40
Second heat	38½	1:15	2:37
Third heat	37½	1:15	2:36¼

THE SYRACUSE DRIVING PARK RACES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 19.—A very large attendance was present at the Syracuse Driving Park to-day, and the track was in excellent condition. The race for the $900 purse for horses of the 2:40 class, closed with fourteen entries, and twelve started. It was won by Snap in three straight heats. The sulkies of Bullet and Billy Rowe collided in the third heat, unseating N. Taggert, driver of Billy Rowe, who was slightly injured. The latter horse ran the full mile, breaking the sulky to pieces. Time—2:36¾, 2:36¼, 2:41.

The race for the $1,500 purse, for horses of the 2:26 class, closed with six entries, and all started, Daniel Jenkins' stallion Joe Brown winning in the third, fourth, and fifth heats. Spotted Tail took the first and second heats. Time—2:31, 2:33¼, 2:29½, 2:29, 2:31¼.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

VIRTUAL DEFEAT OF THE MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION BILL—DEATH OF JULES JANIN.

PARIS, June 19.—In the Assembly to-day an amendment to the Municipal Organization bill was adopted, which completes the defeat of the measure. The amendment in effect maintains the existing system of municipal elections, striking out the clauses which provide for minority representation by cumulative voting. It was adopted by a vote of 579 to 34, which caused great surprise.

The withdrawal of the bill was announced.

The Right is deeply discouraged by the recent votes in the Assembly. It feels that its power is gone, and that the majority which it was hitherto able to command is broken up. The Left Centre is determined to make a change in the domestic policy of the Government.

Jules Janin, the author, died to-day, aged seventy years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GOOD OFFICES BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a request for information, stated that her Majesty's Government was not unwilling to mediate between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, but that it had not as yet been invited to use its friendly offices in that direction.

ROCHEFORT WATCHED BY FRENCH DETECTIVES.

LONDON, June 19.—A number of French detectives are in this country watching the movements of Henri Rochefort.

He will probably address a large public meeting in this city at an early day.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LAST DAY AT ASCOT—THE ASCOT PLATE WON BY LOWLANDER, AND THE ALEXANDER BY KING LUD.

LONDON, June 19.—This was the last day of the Ascot meeting. The following were the chief events:

The Ascot Plate of 300 sovereigns, added to a limited handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 5 forfeit, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner of the Ascot Stakes or Royal Hunt Cup to carry 9 pounds, and of any other handicap after the weights appear 5 pounds extra, and any other race 3 pounds extra, lowest weight 98 pounds, one mile and a quarter.

Capt. Stirling's ch. c. Lowlander, by Dalesman, dam Lufra, 4 years	1
Mr. R. N. Batt's ch. c. Thorn, by King of Trumps, dam Lady Alice Hawthorn, 4 years	2
M. Lefevre's ch. h. Drummond, by Rataplan, dam Eglantine, 5 years	3

Ten horses ran.

The Alexandra Plate of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, for four-year-olds to carry 126 pounds, five years 132 pounds, six and aged 133 pounds, mares and geldings allowed 4 pounds; winners of any prize worth 2,000 sovereigns in any country in 1873–74, or of the Ascot, Goodwood, or Doncaster cups, or Alexandra Plate in 1873 or 1874, to carry 5 pounds extra; maiden four-year-olds at the time of starting allowed 7 pounds; five and upward, 10 pounds; the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third horse to save his stake; about three miles.

Lord Lonsdale's b. h. King Lud, by King Tom, dam Qui Vive, 5 years	1
M. H. Delamarre's Boiard, (French,) by Vermont, dam La Bossue, 4 years	2
M. Lefevre's ch. c. Flageolet, by Plutus, dam La Favorite, 4 years	3

Five horses ran.

The last betting was two to one against King Lud, five to four against Boiard, and four to one against Flageolet.

The attendance at the meeting has been large throughout, and embraced several members of the royal family.

SPAIN.

CARLIST MOVEMENTS—MARSHAL CONCHA'S FORCE.

MADRID, June 19.—The latest advices from the scene of war in the north state that the Carlists are certainly concentrating at Monte Jurra, near Estella. They have cleaned the country of provisions, horses, and vehicles.

Marshal Concha's force numbers 38,000 men. He also has eighty-seven pieces of artillery.

The weather is beautiful. There is some dissatisfaction because the attack upon the insurgents has not yet been made.

Quite a number of Marshal Concha's men are suffering from dysentery, which the surgeons attribute to raw onions, which have constituted the principal portion of their food.

The available strength of the Republican army is 120,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, not including 43,000 reserves.

Gen. Concha is continually receiving reinforcements.

Gen. Palacios, with 10,000 men, is marching against Cantavieja, the Carlist head-quarters in Arragon.

THE WIFE OF DON CARLOS.

PARIS, June 19.—The wife of Don Carlos is in this city on her way to join her husband in Navarre.

THE VATICAN.

THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO THE CARDINALS—HE PROTESTS AGAINSTS ITALIAN ENCROACHMENTS.

ROME, June 19.—The text of the address delivered by the Pope to the Cardinals on Tuesday last is published. The Pope renews his protests against the usurpation of the Papal States, the abolition of religious corporations and other acts of the Italian Government, so that the enemies of the Church may not be able to plead the justification of undisputed custom. He is also moved to allude to those subjects again, because he recently received overtures of reconciliation, and had in his possession a respectful letter urging that as Vicar of the God of Peace he should pardon his enemies and withdraw the excommunications pronounced against them. But he declares he cannot make peace with enemies of the Church, and, in conclusion, he exhorts the Cardinals to imitate the conduct of the foreign Bishops, especially those of Germany and Brazil.

The American pilgrims who went to Venice have left that city for Bavaria.

GERMANY.

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER OF POSEN REFUSE TO ELECT A VICAR GENERAL.

BERLIN, June 19.—The Cathedral Chapter of Posen has refused to obey the Government's orders to elect a Vicar General, declaring that it does not consider that a vacancy exists in the Archbishopric.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia will hold a conference on the 23d inst. at Fulda.

BRAZIL.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING AT BAHIA.

LISBON, June 19.—The mail steam-ship arrived at this port to-day from Rio Janeiro June 6, with intelligence that yellow fever has broken out in Bahia, and is raging with great violence.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

POSITION OF THE CABLE-LAYING STEAMERS.

LONDON, June 19.—The ship engaged in laying the section of the Brazilian submarine cable from St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, to the coast of Brazil was at noon to-day in latitude 2° south, longitude 32° west.

CUBA.

PROMOTION AND DECORATION OF THE DEFENDERS OF MANZANILLA.

HAVANA, June 19.—Eleven officers of the Spanish navy have been rewarded by the Government for services in defending the City of Manzanilla against the insurgents, with promotion in rank, the crosses of various orders, and the thanks of the nation.

ARMY ORDER NO. 32.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION ON MILITARY AFFAIRS NOT EXTENDED TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the House, gives reasons in justification of the issuing of Army Order No. 32. He quotes from judicial decisions and laws of Congress, arguing therefrom that the constitutional right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances has no applicability to the military service, because Congress has provided in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth articles of war exactly how far an officer or soldier may obtain redress of grievances by individual application through certain military channels. Should officers or soldiers endeavor to assemble with a view to make a joint petition or application, such conduct would be a military offense, liable either as sedition or as conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Correspondence on official matters must be conducted through the proper official channels, except in cases of pressing necessity. The endeavor of any officer or soldier of his own motion to address Congress, or either House, or its members, soliciting, suggesting, or recommending action for or against military affairs concerning the whole army, is liable to be detrimental to the public service, and disrespectful to the President. Therefore, the order provides that all petitions to Congress by officers relative to subjects of a military character should be communicated to the General of the Army and the Secretary of War for their action and transmission. In view of the explicit and peremptory laws, the Secretary of War says he has invariably refused permission to any army officer to act as agent or attorney for any individual on the prosecution of any claim against the United States, or any claim in which the United States are a party. The officer who is recommended by a retiring board to be wholly retired from the service ceases, on the approval of the President, to be connected with the public service.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Thursday a fire broke out in the Washoe tool manufactory, formerly the steel works, at Elm Park, Northfield, Staten Island, caused by a spark from the chimney which fell on the dry shingled roof of the main building. The melting works caught fire first, and, the wind blowing very heavily, the flames soon communicated with the crucible factory in the rear. The other buildings, including the office, next caught fire, and within fifteen minutes after the first alarm the whole place was in flames. Banigan's saloon, opposite Maguire's stables; the Elm Park stables, John Carey's house, and the house of John Mersereau, on the Morning Star road, took fire, but were only slightly damaged. The factory buildings, which are owned by the Palmer estate, are believed to have cost about $80,000. The Police report the total loss at about $125,000, half of which is insured. There were three steam fire-engines on the ground, which, however, were unable to stay the flames.

The dyeing establishment of De Munn, of No. 109 Greene street, was damaged $400 by fire yesterday afternoon. W. Asarge Marius, of No. 212 Wooster street, was severely burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

A large tower in the rear of Peter Cartwright's ship-chandlery store in Pine street, Elizabethport, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, $1,000; covered by insurance.

THE MUTINY OF THE PRISONERS OF THE JEFFERSON CITY PENITENTIARY.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Since the mutiny in the penitentiary at Jefferson City a few days ago there has been a very turbulent spirit manifested by the convicts, and much unruly and insubordinate conduct. For two days all work in the shops had to be suspended, and the prisoners kept in their cells. Yesterday several of the ringleaders were lashed severely on the bare back, and this is to be continued from day to day until all those most active in the mutiny are punished. One of those whipped yesterday confessed that a plot to escape had been planned, and an attempt was to have been made to carry it out yesterday, but the action of the authorities in confining the prisoners in cells prevented it. It is believed the mutinous spirit has been quelled and no more trouble will occur.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—The General Assembly took the seventeenth ballot for United States Senator to-day. The whole number of votes cast was 106, cast as follows:

Burnside	42	Barstow	18
Dixon	25	Scattering	21

The eighteenth ballot resulted as follows:

Burnside	43	Barstow	17
Dixon	26	Scattering	21

The joint convention then adjourned.

The Assembly will adjourn this afternoon to meet next Tuesday.

THE MISSOURI STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—The State Temperance Convention adjourned last night. Two reports were made by the Platform Committee, which, after a lengthy discussion, were recommitted to the committee.

A resolution was adopted declaring it the imperative duty of every citizen to use his political influence so as to promote the best interests of the community in which he lives; that in the present crisis he should exert this influence in behalf of correct principles and in opposition to the liquor traffic. An executive committee of five was appointed to look after the interests of the temperance movement in the State.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—Cass Mattock, the Rock Creek murderer, was hanged to-day at 11 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of persons, mostly colored. He protested his innocence to the last.

DARING BURGLARY.

GODERICH, Ont., June 19.—The Bank of Commerce was entered at 10 P. M. yesterday by burglars. The Teller was there at the time, and after gagging and binding him, they abstracted $1,000 from the vault, and escaped without attempting to open the safe. The Teller was liberated early this morning.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE TRINITY CREW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, June 19, 1874.

Of the three colleges which are the pride of Connecticut—Yale, Wesleyan, and Trinity—the latter is by far the smallest. The number of students in this Episcopalian university is not over one hundred. In so small an institution one would hardly expect to find much boating enthusiasm, nor is there. The minds of the students are all bent upon base-ball, and, though there are fifty members in the boat club, there is only one crew. This, by a happy dispensation of affairs, is probably the biggest crew of the year. At present, every man of them is a six-footer. I say at present, because the Captain, Mr. McKennan, has been singularly unfortunate in his efforts to secure a good bow oar. He was the Captain of Trinity last year at the Springfield regatta, and, though his boat was last but one, he was not disheartened. He perfectly understood what had caused the failure—that the men had not borne their obligations faithfully, that some had chewed tobacco on the sly, and that others had indulged in surreptitious drinks of water. When, therefore, the college met for the Winter term he brought up the subject of boating generally, and managed to infuse a portion of his own quiet determination into the breasts of five others. They practiced steadily in the gymnasium throughout the Winter, and commenced to go into actual training on the first day of May. After a few trials it became obvious that the bow oar, who had a wonderfully fine physique, and was really one of the distinguished gymnasts of the college, never could learn to row in a shell. He was therefore dropped. The second aspirant for bow honors was detected in surreptitious smoking, and after being warned was discovered chewing, so he was dropped. Then they secured the present bow, Mr. G. M. Dubois, of the graduating class, who was very satisfactory in all respects, save that his examinations took up considerable time. Mr. Dubois is one of the best students in the institution, and the fact that he has won the second prize for chemistry shows that his boating did not interfere with any of his studies, even those that are considered subordinate. The crew at present is thus constituted:

	Age.	Weight.	Height. Feet.
H. O. Dubois, stroke	20	160	6
H. M. Hooper, starboard stroke	23	167	6
N. J. Roberts, port waist	25	185	6.1
I. D. McKennan, starboard waist	21	178	6.2
S. D. Hooker, port bow	20	158	6
G. M. Dubois, bow	23	155	6
C. D. Scudder, substitute	18	150	5.10

It will be observed that the Captain rows as starboard waist. He thinks it best that the heartiest men should be in the centre of the boat, and no one can doubt the wisdom of the arrangement. The men have lost about as much flesh as they are going to lose, and they have now very nearly their racing weight. Roberts, the big man par excellence of the crew, is from Detroit, Mich. He entered the college last year and was then asked to join, but, being persuaded that the men were not as a body inclined to row faithfully, he refused. This year he came in willingly. He was formerly a master mason, but desiring to become an Episcopalian minister, entered Trinity. His business developed to an extraordinary degree the precise muscles which are required in rowing, namely, those of the fore-arm and those behind the shoulder. Other men may have a biceps as big as he, but very few men measure 15½ inches round the fore-arm, as he does. His girth round the chest is 41½ inches. His loins are broad, and his back is a perfect study for an artist. His whole trunk is magnificent.

McKennan, the Captain, is an inch taller than this big man, has a chest as big, and a fore-arm nearly fifteen inches in circumference. He is hardly as broad in the loins, nor are his muscles behind the shoulder quite as developed. But they are singularly long, being unlike the generality, not in a mass, but in a lengthened roll, which is as tough as India rubber and as elastic as steel. The stroke, Mr. H. O. Dubois, is very symmetrical, well furnished with muscles, but of a cleaner, lighter build than the two giants smaller in the wrists, but with broad shoulders, and a chest that measures thirty-nine and a half inches. He and his brother, the bow oar, came from Faribault, Minn., and in spite of their refined, delicate looks are accustomed to rough work and rough weather. Hooker, the port bow, is from Watertown, New-York. He is of smaller build, being only thirty-nine inches round the chest, and his fore-arm only measures thirteen inches. But he rows beautifully, throwing into his stroke the whole weight and force of his body, and thus telling as much, perhaps, as the very big men, who are often tempted to row only with their arms, confiding in their great arm-muscle. But it is a notorious fact that no man, no matter how muscular his arms may be, can pull as strongly as a man who throws his body into it. This will account for the defeat of the Dartmouth giants at Springfield, and of the heavy Bowdoin crew, who pulled forty-four strokes to the minute from beginning to end, and yet came in last but two. They only rowed with their arms.

I went down with the crew to the boat-house, which is situated on a little stream that empties into the Connecticut River. The arrangements were very inconvenient, but unavoidably so, and it is very probable that next year the boat-house may be shifted on to the Connecticut River, though there is no very good place for it anywhere. The distance from the college is also considerable, and will be half a mile more when Trinity is settled in her new buildings. For it must be known that the State has bought out the present site for $600,000 for a new white marble Capitol, with beautiful grounds around it. The ebb tide was going out like a mill-stream, being aided by a powerful wind, and it was only after some hesitation that the crew concluded to go out, for the water was exceedingly rough. They stripped and donned their training garb, while I betook myself to a neighboring tower, a part of Colt's manufactory, from which point the river could be seen up and down for many miles. Soon the boat glided out on the little river, and, under the propulsion of so many powerful arms, aided by the wind and tide, went down stream like an arrow. But the wind veering caught the light thing and gave it a tremendous twist, blowing them half way round. They then stood over to the opposite bank, in rear of the wind, and descended the river at a beautiful pace, making about thirty-two strokes to the minute. Their stroke did not seem to differ in any way from what is called the English stroke. They keep their backs perfectly straight, lunge forward pretty slowly, take the stroke slowly, bringing the hands low down and pretty close to the body. The blade of the oar is just covered, and no more, the object being to make the boat glide on without rising or sinking, as every such motion must be a retardation on account of the opposing water. Occasionally the bow took a little more water than needed, but the general form of the crew was excellent, and, if all observe faithfully their obligations, Trinity is bound to take a very good place at the ensuing race.

The experience of this crew is the same as that of others with regard to diet. The old system of half-raw meat and stale bread, with an occasional glass of sherry, made the men savagely thirsty. One of the most stringent rules of all training is to drink only at meals, and under the old régime men suffered tortures from this very thing. The change of water, also, notoriously tends to produce diarrhœa in men in training, and this greatly reduces their strength, so that it is really necessary for them to observe faithfully the rules on this head. It is the same with tobacco. Nothing can be worse. Tobacco makes a man satisfied; it robs him of his ardor, of his ambition. He will row away mechanically, and not feel very bad if he comes in last. He will say, "Somebody must be last." And this piece of philosophy will console him. Now here is where the captains come in. They have to preserve a strict surveillance over their crews, and to keep them from offending. Some bully their men. It is notorious that one most excellent captain addressed such cutting remarks to a man who, after a very hard practice, drank a glass of water, that he refused to row at all, and it was only the combined influence of the college that made him get into the shell again. Now the captain of the Trinity crew, Mr. McKennan, does not scold, but he talks the matter over with the offender with a "damnable iteration" which confounds him utterly. During the practice, when the starboard stroke gave vent to a little roll of the body in sympathy with the rhythmic motion of the oars, he stopped the shell at once, and talked gravely for two minutes as if the offense had occurred for the first time, whereas it very often happens. The sympathy which the body has with motions independent of it is very peculiar. When a man has perfectly acquired the swing of the English stroke, it seems almost impossible not to keep time to it, either with the head or the body. But this has to be prevented, because it sways the boat and makes it roll, thereby impeding its progress.

Trinity will send no Freshman crew, and it is yet an open question whether they will send a competitor for the scull-race, or for the running match. It is to be hoped that they will for the latter, as in their base-ball club they have some men very light of foot.

G. A. R.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

—The present number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is the first of the thirty-fourth volume, and with it is the beginning of a new novel—"A Foregone Conclusion," by W. D. Howells, which opens well. "Katy's Fortune," by Will Wallace Harney, a novellette in two parts, of which the second is reserved for next month, is also new and good. Mr. C. W. Stoddard, writing on "A Prodigal in Buskins," tells pleasantly enough of the "first appearance on any stage" of an ambitious actor—or one who would be an actor—but the story is slight, and, like most of the contents of this number, can be read without much mental effort. This, doubtless, out of consideration for the temperature. Perhaps the most attractive contribution is a curious chapter of autobiography by Robert Dale Owen, beginning with the establishment of *The Free Enquirer* newspaper in 1829. Mr. Owen details some of the views and influences which actuated him at that time, and intersperses them with brief explanations of some of the opinions he entertains now, thus showing some, at any rate, of the changes that have come to him. The following remarkable sentence, of which he tells us we shall be able better to estimate its value when his next article appears, shows at once the nature of his present convictions, and the strength of them. Speaking of the future, he says:

"It was during the years 1828 and 1829 that I made the acquaintance of that young English lady of whom I have spoken in one of my works on Spiritualism, under the name of Violet. Her early death was a great grief to me. But I have received a communication (as to which the attendant circumstances forbid me to doubt that it was truly from her) to the effect that she has been able to aid and guide me from her home in the other world more effectually than if she had remained to cheer and to help me in this."

There is an article on Scottish banking, and a second installment of "A Rebel's Recollections," by George Cary Eggleston, which we noticed before. But the poetical contributions are numerous, one by Bret Harte—a Mexican legend—being the most noticeable. It is too long for quotation, and injustice would be done by giving parts only.

—*Harper's Monthly* is the first of the magazines, if we are not mistaken, to show symptoms of the Centennial. A very interesting article is in the present number from the pen of Charles D. Deshler, entitled "A Glimpse of Seventy-six," in which the writer gives us many curious reminiscences of the birth-year of the nation, together with illustrations of a few of the antiquities which we presume will be accumulated in Philadelphia two years hence. The papers on Mexico, by Bishop Gilbert Haven, are continued, written with much judgment and descriptive power, and well illustrated. But one that will attract fully as much attention is a contribution framed upon incidents in Western Virginia mountain life, by Porte Crayon, and enlivened with some humorous sketches made in his best mood. It contains a wonderful bear story, which must be read. Under the title of "The Net Result" Mr. William C. Wyckoff gives us a popular and very instructive account of the labors of the United States Fish Commission, with carefully-executed drawings of some of the specimens of marine life that have been dredged up from the bottom of the ocean. The extent of animal life in sea water is hardly understood. Mr. Wyckoff says that the estimate sometimes exceeds 100,000 animals to the cubic foot. The habits of these tiny creatures have been somewhat carefully though as yet imperfectly studied, and the description of them will be found full of interest. "One of Many" is a narrative of the exploits of Lieut. Cushing, another page taken from the war for the Union, and one of not the least useful in their practical bearing upon naval warfare. The verses this month are of more than average merit, and of fiction there is an ample supply. "My Mother and I" is finished, and "The Living Link" is within a few pages of completion. There are also two short stories, which, with the usual editorial departments, complete a very good number.

—*The Galaxy*, if not brilliant, is readable, and interesting in the variety of its contents. It too, begins a new volume, but "Linley Rochfort" still runs on, heedless of such gratuitous divisions. This, we think, is to be regretted. "Voltaire as a Lover" is a cleverly prepared sketch, and in many respects one of the most attractive in the number. It is by Mary A. G. Wager; and we may remark that a large proportion of the contributions are from the pens of the rising sex. Thus, Emily Reed resumes "Hugh Granger's Wooing;" Olive Logan continues her remarks on "The Voice as a Source of Revenue;" Mary B. Dodge grows poetical under the inspiration of "July"; Mary A. Lloyd discourses, though without any pretension to originality, on "The Classic Flora," and Emily Weed Barnes has a capital article on "Poland and the Poles;" a compilation from history, certainly, but nevertheless well wrought out. The vivid description of a "Life on the Plains," by Gen. Custer, is continued with undiminished interest, and is supplemented with extracts of a letter from Gen. Hazen, who writes in justification of his conduct in dealing with the Kiowas, which he considers to have been impugned in one of Gen. Custer's earlier papers. The scientific miscellany is copious and replete with many practical matters, which, with the "Nebulæ," "Drift Wood," and notices of literature, go to make up a number of more than average quality.

—Among the contents of *Scribner's Monthly* we must give precedence to a very acceptable contribution from John S. Hart on the Shakespeare death-mask, in which the writer gives an explicit account not only of the mask itself, but of various likenesses of Shakespeare—the Kesselstadt picture, the Devonshire and Stratford busts, the Droeshout engraving, and the Chandos and Stratford portraits—together with excellent illustrations of all. The mask is now in the possession of Dr. Becker, Private Secretary to the Princess Alice, and Mr. Hart publishes an interesting letter from him relative to his brother, to whom the mask once belonged, and who died after joining the first expedition that crossed the Australian Continent. Mr. King's papers on the Great South is this month a description of Missouri, and is very beautifully illustrated. Considering that the magazine is gaining a large circle of readers in England now, the importance of these excellent descriptions of the resources of our Southern States is greatly increased. Other notable articles in the present number are "Studies of Some British Authors," by R. H. Stoddard, and a most interesting sketch of scenes in Cambodia, by Gen. Ganier D'Abain, who appears to have had very favorable opportunities for familiarizing himself with the peculiarities of that rich but little known country, and to have used them to good advantage. "Katherine Earle" and Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" are continued, and there is a short story by Mrs. F. H. Burnett. In the "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland advocates a ten million dollar art gallery for New-York, and his argument is very strong, but—well, we wish such a gallery were here, too. It would, no doubt, do all that Dr. Holland claims for it. "Home and Society" contains some seasonable hints. Altogether, *Scribner's* must now be regarded as the best of all our monthly magazines.

—In *Lippincott's Magazine* the first three subjects have before engaged our attention, but their continuation in each case fully sustains the opinions we have more than once expressed. "Malcolm," by George Macdonald, is one of the best novels now appearing. The "Vignettes from the Schuylkill Valley" are completed, and make an excellent description, with some pretty, picturesque views of that part of the country. The "New Hyperion" likewise displays all the merits both in composition and illustration for which we have already credited it, M. Doré's amusing sketches being not the least inviting feature. It is not often that the earthquake at Lisbon is made the subject of magazine articles, but it has been taken up here by Mr. R. Davey, in connection with an account of the old city before its destruction, and the paper is at once entertaining and instructive. The same, too, may be said of some recollections of Archbishop Whately, by Adolphus Trollope, who has introduced some small anecdotes which are as notable for their piquancy as for the insight they give us into the character of the Archbishop and his surroundings. These papers are suitably contrasted by some good stories, one by the author of "Blindpits," and the other by Robert Wilson—the best, perhaps, of the month. The "Gossip" in this magazine is noteworthy for its freshness and wide range of topics. In the present number it is unusually good, and enhances the value of a very excellent issue. Some particulars respecting Tennyson and his publisher—of the latter more particularly—will be new to many readers on this side of the Atlantic.

—*The Popular Science Monthly* opens with a carefully-written paper by E. S. Holden on "The Nebula of Orion;" but it is not unlikely that "The Genesis of Woman," by Dr. E. Van De Warker, will be more attractive in connection with the recent discussions that have been going on as a consequence largely of Dr. Clarke's work on "Sex and Education." Those who have taken an interest in such discussions will do well to read the present paper, in which the author offers many suggestions that are worthy of consideration, though they are not likely, we think, to go undisputed. Increased attention is given to the relations between religion and science, or, rather, to the manner in which those relations are being very generally treated. A paper by Hon. Lawrence Johnson, read before the Franklin Society of Mobile, is here given, in which the mistakes too often made are very fairly exposed, and on a subsequent page there is an editorial consideration of the same subject, where it is dealt with somewhat sharply, though none too much so, and the charge of Atheism is thrown back upon the so-called theologians. Prof. Youmans takes for his text the recent charges brought against the editors of *Appletons' Cyclopædia* in the *Christian at Work*, and some further remarks in the *Catholic Review*, and he proves himself well able to maintain his position. Mr. James H. Partridge supplies a very interesting article on humming-birds, descriptive of some of the most beautiful species, and prettily illustrated, which, if mainly a compilation, is none the less useful.

—*St. Nicholas* is brilliant as ever. The great attraction is, we suppose, Bret Hart's story of Baby Silvester, a very interesting and wonderful little bear, whose adventures are told with the humor for which the author is so well appreciated. But *St. Nicholas* scarcely needs special stars to add to its attractiveness. Other articles are equally good. Mr. W. C. Rideing explains, *apropos* of the coming "Fourth," the mysteries of Chinese fire-crackers, and of fire-works generally, in their commercial relations. Among the other instructive contributions are one by Prof. Rattray on the microscope, and another entitled "Small Vessels and Great Builders," by Fannie A. Feudge. Amid so much that is to be commended in this magazine we must still offer a word of special praise to the illustrations of Miss Ledyard. This lady's sketches of children and child-life have a quaintness and vigor about them which we do not remember to have seen equaled in anything of the kind before. They are the work not only of a skilled artist, but of one who enjoys a hearty sympathy with the subject. "Nimpo's Troubles" are ended. The "Fast Friends" are still going through strange experiences in New-York, and the hero of Mr. Stockton's story has got into a dilemma, for which we must refer the reader to the tale itself. There are also many other papers which we must dismiss in the same summary manner, including some excellent verses, merely adding that "Jack in the Pulpit," the "Letter Box," and the page devoted to the very little ones are, if possible, better than usual.

—The *Aquatic Monthly* (Brentano) is in full sympathy with the season of yachting and rowing, and is exceptionally supplied with matters of spirit and interest. Col. Stuart M. Taylor, who has not been heard from for some time, sends a valuable contribution on yachting from San Francisco, devoted largely, after a very long introduction of varied tone, to the correspondence that has been going on in previous numbers from other writers. We shall not discuss the details of his letter, if we did we should probably find ourselves not agreeing with him in all he says; but it is a letter that deserves attention. A similar remark will equally apply to a good article on "Amateur Boating" by Prof. W. Wood. The whole of the contents of this number are interesting reading. There are some papers, such as the continuation of the "Cruise of the Frolic," and "Leaves from the Log of the Yacht Lida," which we should like to see more frequent. Yachtmen, this Summer, will do well not only to keep a record of their experiences, but to print them, and if they are "Corinthian" experiences, so much the better. The reports of rowing and yachting affairs are very complete, and there is also an excellent illustration of the prizes to be offered by the Saratoga Rowing Association.

—The *Catholic World* continues to justify the opinion we have expressed of it before as the best of the Roman Catholic periodicals. A paper in the present number on Anglican orders, based on Canon Estcourt's recent work, is worthy of attention. A chapter on the "Jesuit Martyrs of the Commune" also is a well-written page of recent history, impartial and just, and without any features that might exclude it from the notice of Protestant readers. The same may be said of a description of Dublin, continued from last month; and an account of Switzerland in the neighborhood of Lake Lucerne, both of which are well-drawn pictures. In the first article, "A Discussion with an Infidel," the writer, in an imaginary conversation, deals with Dr. Buchner, whose work on "Force and Matter" has been so much admired in Germany, and more recently translated into English. We have read the "discussion" with some amusement, for the author loses his temper, and therewith puts much spirit into his condemnations. Of course he has the best of the argument, for he fights on his own ground, and his points are well placed; but we think he might have taken a position yet stronger if he had reasoned differently. The "discussion" is, however, so far satisfactory, and we shall look with some curiosity for the continuation.

THE LATE JAMES F. DE PEYSTER.

At a meeting of the New-York Historical Society held on Tuesday evening, June 16, the following minute and resolution were presented by the librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, and adopted unanimously:

James Ferguson De Peyster, a resident member of this society since 1836, died in this City on Friday, the 12th June, 1874. He was born in Hanover square, at that time the most fashionable quarter of the town, on the 3d of February, 1794. Under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Harris he was fitted for Columbia College, where he graduated in 1812. As war was then existing between our country and England, the youthful graduate applied for and received a Captain's commission, and joined under orders the Forty-second Regiment of the United States Army. In this he served with courage and discretion, and not without distinction, until the close of the war. He then entered upon a mercantile life, and for many years was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. Taking a deep interest in religious and educational objects, he became very active in the associations formed for their promotion. He was a member of the Foreign and Domestic Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Treasurer of St. Michael's Church from 1816—fifty-eight years—a Governor of the New-York Hospital for forty years, a Trustee of the Public School Society, and a member of the Board of Education during about the same period. As a Trustee of the New-York Savings Bank he served for twenty-five years, and as its Treasurer nearly twenty years longer. He was Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning for forty years, in which office he succeeded his father, who had been the Treasurer from the organization of the society in 1804. He was for nearly half a century in the Board of Direction of the New-York Dispensary, of which he was the President at the time of his death.

In all these responsible positions he proved himself worthy of every trust, zealous and faithful in every good work. He died in the faith of the Christian, which was the stimulus to the benevolent and useful purposes which he labored so earnestly to promote, the anchor of his hope sure and steadfast to the end. He passed calmly from life to mingle with the "spirits of the just made perfect." An undeviating course of piety and usefulness had prepared him for the summons which found him ready to depart, and he died as he had lived, with good will toward all, and the assurance of that blessing which is promised to the pure in heart. Truly

"——— the ashes of the just,
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Resolved, That the New-York Historical Society has received the announcement of the death of its honored associate member, James Ferguson De Peyster, with profound sympathy and unfeigned regret, tempered by the grateful recollection of his long, virtuous, and useful career thus terminated in a ripe old age, full of reverend years and unbought honors, and followed by the cheerful blessings which always hallow the memory of the good man.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. JAMES LEE.

The remains of Col. James Lee were buried yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 28 West Eleventh street. The funeral services were read by Rev. Dr. Eation, who pronounced a high eulogium on the deceased. The body was inclosed in a rosewood casket, which was decorated with many rich and beautiful floral gifts. On the plate was the inscription, "James Lee, born Feb. 3, 1796, died June 16, 1874." After the services the remains were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for interment. The following gentlemen were pall-bearers: Hon. Townsend Harris, Burr Wakeman, Shepherd Knapp, Thurlow Weed, Richard E. Mount, Wm. Watson, Wm. M. Vermilye, Thos. C. Doremus, C. Van Santvoord, and Dr. Isaac E. Taylor.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Acting Mayor Vance officiated in two marriages yesterday....Superintendent Shaffer has received a number of communications requesting him to remove obstructions from Third, Eighth, and Madison avenues, but he has replied that no money has been placed at his disposal for the purpose.... Water was turned on the new fountain in the City Hall Park for the first time yesterday....The Mayor's Secretary has received an additional subscription of $5 from "F. M." in aid of the Louisiana sufferers.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 19.

SENATE.

THE DISTRICT TAX QUESTION.

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia was passed yesterday. He said he made that motion in order to understand a provision of the bill which he thought a very important one. He referred to the clause in the fourth section of the bill which proposed to levy a tax of three per cent. on all real estate in said district, except that belonging to the United States, and that used for educational and charitable purposes. If he understood that provision correctly it was to inaugurate a system of taxation here upon property never before taxed. That was the property of all the churches. Had he noticed it previous to the consideration of the bill, he would have moved to strike it out then.

Mr. Allison said it was the intention of the committee to have a tax levied on all real estate, except that belonging to the United States, that used for educational purposes, and that belonging to charitable institutions. Congress, some time ago, had passed an act exempting church property from taxation, which never should have been passed. The church property in this District amounted to about one-fifteenth of all the real estate, and the improvements made around such property were at the expense of other property on the street. The Council of the local Legislature had recommended the taxation, as well as the House of Delegates. The bill provided that the tax should be a temporary one, only for the year 1875, and the committee was of opinion that all real estate here should be subject to tax to help lift this District from its embarrassment.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said that he was not present yesterday when this bill passed. He had been called upon by many residents and property-holders of the District, who represented that in many instances the property-holders had large assessments of taxes upon them for improved streets unpaid, and that this three per cent. tax, together with the tax for street improvements, would amount to a confiscation of the property in many cases. He fully concurred in the other provisions of the bill.

Mr. Thurman said such representations had been made to the committee and considered by it. In the city where he lived, in Ohio, they paid three per cent. on personal property as well as on real estate, and in Toledo they paid four per cent. There was hardly a city in that State where the tax did not amount to three per cent. He hoped the Senate would remember that this bill relieved the people of the sewer tax, amounting to about $2,000,000. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to without a division.

BILLS PASSED.

The following were among the bills passed:

Granting the right of way through the public lands to the Nevada County (California) Railroad, and the House resolution to print 2,500 copies of Prof. Hayden's report on the Cretaceous Flora of the West.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Wright, from the Conference Committee on the Finance bill, called up the report made yesterday, and asked that it be disposed of. He said he had no disposition to discuss it and hoped a vote would be taken immediately.

Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, opposed the report, and said its tendency was to take the country away from anything like a return to specie payments.

Mr. Edmunds said that so far as the report related to redistribution of bank circulation he was entirely satisfied with it, but he objected to the clause abolishing reserves which the banks are now obliged to keep. He thought it unwise for Congress to authorize national banks to loan all the resources they had down to fifteen per cent. of their deposits.

Mr. Wright said that the section objected to by Senator Edmunds had been agreed upon by both Houses of Congress. In the case of a panic the reserves of the bank would amount to nothing, and it had been agreed upon all hands that the reserves had better be left out on circulation.

Mr. Sherman said that the last three sections of the report were precisely similar to the bill reported early in the session by the Committee on Finance for the redistribution of the currency, except as to the amount. He saw nothing in the report not agreed to by both Houses. The question of increased paper money and the question of specie payment had been postponed. He hoped the report would be agreed to.

Mr. Sargent said the bill as perfected by the report was much better than any heretofore presented, though he could not vote for it on account of objections he had against issuing reserve.

Mr. Stevenson said it seemed to him that all could stand together on this report without inflating the currency. It met the views of all parties.

Mr. Thurman said he would vote for the report because he believed it was the best which could be obtained this session. There was little or no evil in it, and it might be productive of some good.

Mr. Morton said the effect of abolishing the reserves would be to set free over $30,000,000, which at certain seasons of the year, to move crops, &c., would be a great relief. The law now required this money to be locked up in the vaults of banks, and to set it free would be a practical measure of relief to some extent.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed the report because it contained no feature looking to a return to specie payment. Again the provision for a redistribution of the currency should have some limitation. If States having less than their proportion should not call for it in less than two years say, they should be required to hold their peace afterward.

Mr. Edmunds spoke at some length against the report on account of its abolition of the bank reserves.

Mr. Thurman appealed to New-England Senators not to oppose this report. There were a few Senators from the West who had stood in the same ranks with them on this question, and at the risk of condemnation. The New-England Senators had offered this redistribution, and he hoped they would adhere to their promises, and not seek a pretext to defeat the bill now.

Mr. Edmunds inquired what the Senator meant by pretext.

Mr. Thurman said he utterly despaired of ever seeing any bill drawn which would not be objected to by his friend Mr. Edmunds. Even if that gentleman should draw the bill himself he would find some fault with it.

Mr. Schurz said he had paired with Mr. Logan upon all financial questions. He would not vote for this report, as it proposed to legalize the $44,000,000 reserve, which, he thought, should never have been issued. He, however, favored the redistribution feature.

After further discussion, at 4 o'clock, the vote was taken, and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to—yeas, 43; nays, 19—as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright.—43.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Jones, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Stewart, Stockton, Washburn.—19.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment of the committee to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the White River above Jacksonport, Ark., and the amendment to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for the improvement of the Osage River, Missouri, were rejected.

The amendments of the committee, appropriating $25,000 for removing boulders and rocks from the Detroit River, partly in Canadian waters, making a portion of the appropriation of $35,000 for continuing the improvement of the harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y.; applicable to the improvement of the harbor at Erie, Penn.; providing that $15,000 of the $200,000 appropriated by the House for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers, shall be expended between the mouths of the Missouri and Illinois Rivers; inserting $25,000 for the improvement of Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers, Georgia; $10,000 for the improvement of Apalachicola River, Florida; $10,000 for the removal of the obstructions in the harbor, and the construction of a pier at New-Castle, Del.; $10,000 for continuing the United States Pier in Delaware Bay, near Lewes, Del.; $10,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Fall River, Mass.; $5,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Milford, Conn.; and increasing the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the harbor at Newport, R. I., from $5,000 to $10,000, were agreed to. The committee reported to reduce the appropriation for the examination and surveys of rivers and harbors, for which there is no special appropriation, from $75,000 to $25,000.

Pending the discussion, at 4:30 o'clock, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sargent, went into executive session. At 6 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MacDougall, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the necessity of a public building at Auburn, N. Y., which was agreed to—yeas 151, nays 61.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, referring to his proposition yesterday, to go to the Speaker's table and dispose of the business thereon after referring the Senate Civil Rights bill to the Judiciary Committee, said that his object had been to do something that would be satisfactory to all parties, and that his effort had the usual luck of efforts of that sort. It did not seem to satisfy anybody, and it only subjected himself to misconstruction. He, therefore, withdrew the proposition.

$300 FOR A WATCH SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LAFAYETTE'S.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution appropriating $300 for the purchase and restoration to the family of the Marquis Lafayette of a watch presented by Gen. Washington to Lafayette, such purchase and presentation to be made under the direction of the Speaker of the House. The Speaker suggested that the Secretary of State would be the more appropriate medium. The suggestion was generally assented to, and the resolution was modified accordingly.

Mr. Hooper sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph relating the history and giving a description of the watch, which is now owned by a Mr. Ward, of Texas, who bought it at a pawnbroker's shop in Louisville for $75 some years ago. The watch itself was also in the hands of Mr. Hooper, and was inspected with great interest by many members.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, mentioned that the watch had been lost by Gen. Lafayette at Nashville, Tenn., on his last visit to America, and expressed the opinion that if the matter were brought to the attention of the Tennessee Legislature that body would gladly make the restoration.

Mr. Garfield said the only question in the matter was as to the genuineness of the watch; if it was genuine, which had been somewhat doubted by one expert, the resolution should pass as a matter of course. The joint resolution was passed.

THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Tyner, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill. The amendment restricting letter-carriers to towns of 30,000 instead of 20,000 inhabitants, was concurred in. The amendment prohibiting advertisements in Washington papers for post routes, except those in Virginia and Maryland, was concurred in. The amendment to strike out the proviso for the free transmission of agricultural reports was non-concurred in. The amendment prohibiting the publication of the revised statutes in the newspapers at Government expense was concurred in.

The amendment fixing the rates of newspaper postage at four cents a pound, and on single papers at one cent each, and requiring prepayment, was discussed.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, protested against the partiality shown to country newspapers in the counties at the expense of the large daily papers. Every man who had any advantage from the Government should pay something for it, and then Congress could afford to put newspaper rates of postage down to one cent a pound.

Mr. Tyner remarked that the proposition, as it passed the House, was a considerable reduction on the present newspaper postage, but that the advantage of prepayment would more than compensate for the reduction.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, asked his colleague what the effect of the Senate rates at four cents a pound would be.

Mr. Tyner replied that the effect of it would be to increase the rates of postage 200 per cent., and in some instances more than that. Its effect would also be to send the newspapers from the mails to the express companies.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, characterized the Senate amendment charging four cents a pound as a most extraordinary and unreasonable proposition, and said that the requirement of prepayment would throw the whole burden of the postage on publishers. That was the purpose of the amendment. On some newspaper publishers the tax would be as high as $30,000.

Mr. Garfield referred to an argument made recently before the Committee on Appropriations in regard to the postal telegraph, in which the theory had been suggested that the primary business of the Post Office was not the transmission of intelligence, but the transmission of packages which might or might not contain intelligence. He had since looked into the question, historically, and found that the resolution on which the Post Office was started in the days of the Confederation recited that the condition of the colonies rendered it highly necessary to devise ways and means "for the speedy and secure conveyance of intelligence." That was the corner-stone of the whole postal system. It was originally for the purpose of transmitting intelligence. From that standpoint he approached this question. The statement had been made that seventy-eight per cent. of all the weight of mail matter was newspapers, and yet the revenue derived from the newspapers was only a little more than $1,000,000 out of $30,000,000. If it was the business of the Post Office to carry packages as an express company, such a disparity could not be justified. The Senate, however, seemed to have gone over to some extent to the express theory of the Post Office Department. If that theory were true the postage of newspapers should be greater than on letters by eight or ten times. On that theory the Senate had not gone far enough, but he maintained that the original theory, and the one which ought to be maintained, was that the Post Office Department was maintained, not for the purpose of revenue, but for the purpose of disseminating knowledge throughout the country, and that there was some intelligence of so public a nature and of so general importance that preference was given to it. That was the reason why the newspapers should have preference over the latter. He agreed, however, that newspapers should be prepaid, because last year, when the postage of newspapers amounted to $2,718,241, only $1,072,998 of it had been collected.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, moved to amend the amendment by making the postage on daily and weekly newspapers a cent a pound, and on magazines two cents a pound. The greater amount of business of the dailies and weeklies placed them within the range of the wholesale business, and therefore the postage should be less. He informed the House that newspapers wanted no sympathy, but only justice. He was confident that the House was not going to legislate against newspapers out of spite. Great as some public men might be, long as might be their public life, their career was short as compared with the life of a great newspaper. There was none so great that he could afford to sneer at it. If the House chose to legislate from spite the newspapers would be carried outside of the mails.

Mr. G. F. Hoar said the newspaper press had its errors, its sins, its crimes, and its licentiousness as well as its honest advocacy of the public good. The cure for the evil that prevailed in the American press was the multiplication, not the suppression of the circulation of newspapers. If the great newspapers of New-York misrepresented members of the House in their public conduct, thereby striking a blow at the very principle of self-government, the cure was to put by their side other newspapers of equal circulation, and sooner or later the people would learn to pick out the truth. He therefore favored the lowest possible rate of postage on newspapers.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, also advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Roberts. It was opposed by Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois, and Cobb, of Kansas, members of the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Roberts' amendment was rejected, and the Senate amendment was modified so as to read that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication, or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, one and a half cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and on those published less frequently, three cents a pound; provided that the rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier's office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamp.

The amendment allowing single copies of newspapers to go through the mails free within the county, was concurred in.

The amendment allowing four-pound packages of the third class to be transmitted by mail was, after considerable discussion, concurred in.

The amendment requiring an oath of publishers was concurred in, with some modifications.

The amendment making the change of newspaper postage, to commence on the 1st of January next, was concurred in.

The amendment fixing the salary of the New-York Postmaster at $8,000, and dividing all other Postmasters into four classes, with salaries of not more than $4,000 nor less than $3,000; less than $3,000, but not less than $2,000; less than $2,000, but not less than $1,000, and those of less than $1,000, was discussed. The recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations being that the House non-concur.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, scoffed at the theory of making the Post Office Department self-sustaining, and declared that he was in favor of postal facilities rather than of making the Post Office Department self-sustaining.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, said there was as much sense in saying that the Post Office Department should be self-sustaining as in saying that the War Department or the Navy Department, or the common school system should be made self-sustaining.

The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

All the remaining Senate amendments in the bill were non-concurred in, except the last, which exempts public documents from prepayment, and limits the postage to twenty-five cents a volume.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, moved to amend by striking out the first part of the amendment which relieves public documents from prepayment and the last part which limits the twenty-five cents postage to documents already printed. A long discussion ensued, involving the franking privilege.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved to amend the Senate amendment by reducing the limit of postage on public documents from twenty-five cents to ten cents per volume. Carried—yeas 124, nays 112.

The question then recurred on a division of Mr. Burchard's motion, which was to strike out the first part of the Senate amendments exempting public documents from prepayment. This motion was rejected.

The next division of Mr. Burchard's motion, which was to strike out the part of the Senate amendment which limits the provision only to documents already published or ordered, and it was agreed to.

The last division of Mr. Burchard's motion, which was to strike out the proviso that the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, shall be carried through the mails free of postage, was agreed to—107 to 63.

The Senate amendment, with all these modifications, was then voted on, it read as follows:

That hereafter the requirement that postage shall be prepaid shall not apply to public documents certified to be such by any member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, or by the President, or head of any executive department, or any other person entitled to the franking privilege when the law was passed abolishing the same; and the postage on no single volume of public documents shall exceed the sum of ten cents, and the same, if not prepaid, shall be payable by the person to whom the same may be directed and received, and the words "Public Document" written or printed on the envelope containing any public document, and subscribed by the member, or other person mailing the same, shall be deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document, and the term "public document" shall be deemed to include all publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, or of any department of the Government, and if any such documents shall not be taken from the Post Office to which the same shall be directed within thirty days after being received thereat, the Postmaster may sell the same for the amount of the postage due thereon, and shall account to the Post Office Department for the proceeds thereof.

The Senate amendment thus modified was non-concurred in—yeas 113, nays 118. The bill now goes to a conference committee.

The House then, at 6 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

THE COURTS.

THE WILLIAM M. TWEED CLUB.

THE "BOSS" IN COURT AS A WITNESS—THE JURY FAIL TO AGREE IN THE CASE.

The case of S. Foster Dewey against Thomas Colligan, involving liability on a $1,000 note, given for money used for the William M. Tweed Club, of the Seventh Ward, the facts of which have already appeared in The Times, came on for trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. Dewey, in whose favor the note was drawn, was at the time of its making private secretary to William M. Tweed, while the defendant was President of the William M. Tweed Club. The defense to the note was that the money which it represented was given as a sort of contribution to the club by Mr. Tweed, not to be repaid unless the club was successful. The claim of plaintiff was that the money was an absolute loan, for which Colligan was personally liable, and that the money was furnished by Mr. Dewey, the holder of the note, and not by Mr. Tweed. The chief attraction of the trial was the presence of Tweed, and he was successful in drawing an audience which quite filled the court-room, and during the hour occupied in the trial made the atmosphere quite uncomfortable. The appearance of Tweed, whiskered and shirted as usual, seemed to indicate that he was in the enjoyment of good health, and such testimony as he was called upon to give was given with natural freedom and without embarrassment. Before being called to the witness-stand, and while awaiting the call of the case, he was engaged in conversation with a number of friends, including Charles Devlin, who had been one of his bondsmen. Colligan, the maker of the note, testified that the loan was not intended for him personally, was not used by him except for the club; that the understanding with Mr. Dewey was that the money was not to be paid back unless the club could afford it; that at the time the club was several thousand dollars in debt, was never able to pay, was finally broken up, and that the note was understood to be merely a memorandum receipt "to show where the money had gone." William M. Shields corroborated the testimony of Colligan as to the money having been intended as a loan to the club, and dependent on its success for repayment; that they had called on Tweed several times before the receipt of the money and asked for $2,500, but Tweed had put off them on the plea that as soon as he sold some real estate he would let them have it; and, although neither could swear that Tweed was actually present, and concurred in the understanding with which the money was received, yet both were of the opinion that he was within hearing when such understanding was made with his private secretary. The defense, although instrumental in bringing Mr. Tweed down to court, did not choose to call him as a witness, and he was called and sworn by the other side. His testimony was to the effect that he had been applied to several times by officers of the club for a loan, but declined on the ground that he did not have the money; that the loan in question was not made out of his money; that he knew nothing of its having been made, was not a member of the club, and had visited it but once.

Mr. Edleston, attorney for plaintiff, testified that in a conversation had with Colligan, the maker of the note, in a street car, the latter had admitted his liability on the note. This closed the testimony in the case, several questions put to Mr. Dewey as to a transfer of Mr. Tweed's moneys having been made to him just preceding the loan having been ruled out by the court, in conformity with objections of opposing counsel, as being irrelevant.

After being formally remanded to prison by the court, Tweed remained for some time in charge of an officer awaiting the result, but the jury, after about two hours' deliberation, failed to agree, and were discharged.

STRIKING TERROR INTO THE HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

James Goggins and Cornelius Rice, the two Sixth Ward roughs convicted of highway robbery in having assaulted and robbed Wm. Bradley, of New-Jersey, on the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets, were brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Hackett said that he regretted the severe sentence which it became his duty to impose on the prisoners. He had hoped that the heavy punishment which he had during the past year inflicted on criminals convicted of highway robbery would have induced others to forbear from the commission of this grave and atrocious crime. The record of the year, however, showed that no less than eighty-three cases of highway robbery had been presented for trial, and he felt it his duty to impose a severe penalty for all such offenses. The Recorder then sentenced Goggins to twenty years and Rice to fifteen years in State Prison at hard labor. John Polhemus, a negro, indicted for highway robbery in having taken a watch by violence from Abraham B. Farrington, and Cornelius Leary, charged with a similar offense, in having robbed Louisa Marker of a $3 watch chain, each pleaded guilty to an attempt at robbery in the first degree. The Recorder severely rebuked the prisoners, and sentenced them to the full penalty under the plea—ten years each in State Prison.

A DISHONEST CAR CONDUCTOR SENTENCED.

Vernon J. Bell, the Seventh Avenue and Broadway car conductor convicted last week in the Court of General Sessions of receiving one of the patent punches of the Railway Alarm Register Manufacturing Company, stolen from the office of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, in Brooklyn, knowing it to have been stolen, was brought up for sentence yesterday. Counsel for Bell moved for a new trial, and read a number of affidavits explaining the robbery of the punches from Alderman Richardson's road and the manner in which the one found on Bell's person had come into his possession. Counsel contended that Bell could not by any possibility have known that the punch purchased by him was the property of the Railway Alarm Register Company, and consequently was not guilty of the charge of which he had been found guilty. Recorder Hackett denied the motion, and said he had not the slightest doubt that the prisoner purchased the punch for the purpose of defrauding the railroad company, the receipts of his car having steadily decreased from the time he became possessed of the ingenious instrument. Considering the thousands of car conductors employed in this City, who would naturally look upon the present case, which was one of great importance, with interest, the court did not think that Bell was entitled to any clemency further than that due to the recommendation of mercy which had been made by the jury. The Recorder then sentenced the prisoner to three years and six months in State Prison at hard labor.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

Judge Blatchford filed his decision yesterday, in the United States District Court, in the case of Jacob W. Schmidt and Herman Dill against Alexander Smith. The facts of the case are in brief as follows: On the 19th of December, 1872, at London, the Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company entered into a written charter party with the respondent in respect to the British steam-ship Dione. The charter party described the vessel as "the steam-ship called the Dione, of the net measurement of 537 tons or thereabouts." The charter party contained an agreement that the vessel should proceed to New-York and there load a cargo of lawful merchandise in bulk, "not exceeding what she can reasonably stow and carry, over and above her tackle, apparel, provisions, and furniture," and therewith proceed to a safe port in the United Kingdom, or a safe port on the Continent of Europe, between Havre and Hamburg, calling for orders at Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth, at master's option." The rate of freight per cargo was prescribed by the charter party. The respondent, by his New-York agent, in January, 1873, entered into a written agreement with the libellants, by which the steamer was chartered to Jacob W. Schmidt & Co., for a voyage from New-York to the Continent of Europe, with a full and complete cargo, for the sum of £1,500 sterling of British money, payable ten days after arrival. The libellants claimed that the ship was not of the dimensions represented, and that her owners refused to take on board the full cargo provided for in the charter party, wherefore they claimed damages for breach of contract. The respondent, in his answer, denies that the charter contains any representation or warranty as to the carrying capacity of the ship, and that she was bound to take only such a cargo as she could carry.

After an elaborate review of the case, Judge Blatchford gave a decree for the libellants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Patrick Morrisey, indicted for stabbing his wife, Michael Martina, an Italian, and Charles McCabe all pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Samuel Jackson, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Mary Berry, a professional pickpocket, who appeared in court with a baby in her arms, for the purpose of gaining the sympathy of the Court, in which, however, she did not succeed, and Catherine Snyder, each pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. ....Annie Young and Louisa Halden pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months....William Bohner pleaded guilty to arson in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for three years....Patrick Ryan and Walter Stivers pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....A colored man named Henry Walker pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Oliver White, a son-in-law of John B. Haskin, of Westchester, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

THE DOG SLAUGHTER.

THE GRAND JURY APPROVE OF THE DOG ORDINANCE, BUT CONDEMN THE MODE OF EXECUTION—A MORE SUITABLE POUND RECOMMENDED.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions came came into court yesterday, and in response to the recent charge of Recorder Hackett, relating to the dog-capturing and slaughtering ordinance promulgated by Mayor Havemeyer, made the following presentment:

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions in and for the County of New-York respectfully present: That having made inquiry in reference to the operation of the ordinance of the Common Council in relation to the destruction of dogs, we find there is an absolute necessity for such an ordinance, and heartily approve of the object intended to be accomplished thereby. But we also believe that the execution of the law, as it now exists, is detrimental to the morals of the youth and obnoxious to the sensibilities of the community generally.

We would, therefore, most earnestly recommend the honorable the Common Council to so amend the ordinance as to abolish the offering of a reward for the capture of dogs, and substitute therefor the employment of men to be appointed by the Mayor for that purpose; the capture and destruction to be effected under such regulations as to render it as inoffensive to the public as possible. And we do further recommend that the use of the premises now occupied as a dog-pound, in West Thirty-seventh street, be discontinued, because of its close proximity to one of the public schools, and a more suitable location be immediately selected.

D. B. TURNER, Foreman.

New-York, June 19, 1874.

PURCHASING BANKRUPT PROPERTY.

The case of Raymond B. Livermore against Abraham Guttenburg was tried yesterday before Judge Blatchford and a jury in the United States District Court. The plaintiff brought suit as assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Simon and Leon Bamber. It appears that the bankrupts sold their effects to the defendants after the Marshal had taken possession of their store on the bankruptcy proceedings of the creditors. Soon afterward the creditors desired the property back, and through the bankrupts offered Guttenburg the money he paid and a just compensation for his trouble. He declined the offer, whereupon the assignee brought suit for the full value of the property, which was estimated at $4,000, while the price paid by Guttenburg was only $1,800. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,947 75.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

MEETING OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS—TWO REPORTS RECEIVED—ANOTHER COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of receiving and taking action on the report of the committee appointed on the 15th of May. Mr. L. H. Meyer presided. The attendance of bondholders was large and representative. The committee appointed consisted of Mr. L. H. Meyer, Theodore Dryer, Henry Whelen, C. L. Perkins, and W. A. Stevens. Mr. Stevens dissented from the views of his colleagues, and presented his own views on the subject, so that there were two reports before the meeting. Both reports were received, but no action was taken in respect to them beyond discharging the committee. The committee had been appointed to consider the report of the Receivers, which had been previously presented.

The report of the majority stated that they had made a general examination of the books, accounts, and vouchers, and that the result had led them to confirm and sustain the report of the Receivers presented to the bondholders on the 15th of May. The committee were satisfied that the management of the road by the Receivers exhibited a great improvement over that of previous administrations. The committee asked special attention to the Receivers' certificates, issued by order or under the sanction of the court, as a lien prior to the first mortgage. The proceeding, they said, had created much feeling and excitement among existing lienors, and the legality of the issue had been seriously questioned, mainly on the ground that there could be no such thing as a first mortgage or a first lien if a court could so easily create a lien to take precedence. The question for consideration was, whether the creation of a lien prior to the first mortgage was a necessity for the protection of all the interests concerned, or was it unwarranted and not a necessity. It was clear, the report stated, that the bondholders present at the meeting at Utica in May last, representing nearly a million of dollars, were not only willing to recognize, but advocated the recognition of the certificates of the Receivers issued for labor as a prior lien. The disturbances along the line gave warning to the Receivers that unless the arrear wages due the laborers were by some means secured them a serious interruption to the business of the road and great injury to the property of the company would be the inevitable consequence. They sincerely believed that in settling arrears of wages by the issue of Receivers' certificates The court and Receivers had benefited, instead of injured, the bondholders. In their opinion the interests of the bondholders would be best protected by the recognition of the certificates issued in respect to rolling-stock and the retention of the stock. The sum of $55,000 in Receivers' certificates for the payment of rent due on the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton and Rome and Clinton Railroads, while nominally increasing the indebtedness that amount, had actually reduced it to about $20,000. In all cases the majority of the committee confirmed the action of the Receivers, and urged that a plan of reorganization must provide for the Receivers' certificates and liabilities, the means required under the engineer's report for the cost and expense of the foreclosure suit, and for the expense of reorganization. In conclusion, they stated that in a conference with the Committee of Second Mortgage Bondholders the hope was expressed by them that in drafting a plan of reorganization the junior members should not be required to contribute in cash the same percentage as prior interests, and that their ratio of contribution should be reduced in proportion to their remoteness from the early benefits of the reorganization.

Mr. Wm. A. Stevens submitted the minority report. He said that he was absent at the time he was appointed on the committee, and having just returned from a long journey, he found a report had been prepared for submission to the meeting. He had examined this report with great care, within the short time at his disposal, and had used all diligence in his power in collecting facts. Finding himself unable to agree with the report of his colleagues, he begged to present his own views. He had confined himself, he said, to the examination of the figures printed with the report made by the Receiver in May last. Basing his opinion upon that, and upon some written data previously obtained from the Receivers' office, he could not agree with his fellow-members in stating that these confirmed and sustained the Receivers' report, but on the contrary he believed they had created a strong doubt as to whether the management of the road exhibited any improvement over that of previous administrations. Mr. Stevens pointed out that during almost the entire previous fiscal year the road was unfinished and in two parts, and afforded no direct communication with New-York. Under the Receiver it had always been a continuous route, affording connection from all points with New-York, and in this respect, it seemed to him, better able to earn, and at the same time could be managed at greater profit in the business done than could have been done before. That is, it could earn more, and at less expense. He, however, thought that much allowance should be made for the disadvantage of being under the management of Receivers, and for a bad business season. He confessed very grave doubts as to either the wisdom or necessity of the issue of most of the Receivers' certificates. Counsel of high standing had expressed much doubt, and he would at this stage of the proceedings urge that on no account should they consent to recognize them. He believed some earnest effort should be made to retire them amicably before the foreclosure proceedings were allowed to go on, and he was strongly convinced that this could be done if they made no formal recognition of them. Mr. Stevens mentioned also several other points of dissent from the reports of the majority.

It was moved and carried unanimously that both reports be received, and that the committee be discharged.

A long discussion then took place as to the course to be followed for the interests of the bondholders, and various resolutions and suggestions were offered. Ultimately, a resolution offered by Mayor Robinson, of Hartford, was adopted as a substitute for all others.

The resolution was to the effect that a committee of seven be appointed to report at a future meeting a definite plan for the protection of the interests of the first mortgage creditors in the reorganization of the road. The following gentlemen were appointed to serve on the committee: L. H. Meyer, (Chairman;) Jas. W. Clark, Oxford; A. D. Mather, Utica; Henry Whelen, Philadelphia; C. L. Perkins, New-York; Theodore Dryer, New-York; Newton Case, Hartford.

A resolution was subsequently brought forward to the effect that no progress should be made in the foreclosure suit until the committee should report to the meeting, but was withdrawn on the general understanding that the suit would not be pressed until they were ready to buy the road.

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Chairman.

HYDROPHOBIA.

THE DISEASE SUPERINDUCED BY FEAR.

SYNOPSIS OF WAYNE HOVEY'S PAPER BEFORE THE LIBERAL CLUB YESTERDAY.

Geo. Will Johnston (Wayne Hovey) addressed the Liberal Club last evening on the subject of hydrophobia. After referring briefly to the case of Mr. Butler, which he believed was not one of hydrophobia, but of tetanus, he said the question whether hydrophobia is, or is not, in any degree dependent upon the dog days for its development, can be settled only by reference to the official reports that have been published on the subject. That of the French Government in 1852 was more exhaustive and minute in detail than any that had preceded it, and it has since been recognized as the most exact of all investigations concerning the pathology of the disease. Among a population of over thirty-two millions the most careful attention was paid to every symptom having the remotest analogy to hydrophobia, with the following result: They reported 105 cases attributed to the bite of a dog, twenty to the bite of a wolf, eight to the bite of a cat, and five to the bite of unknown animals. In 100 cases they learned when the bite was received, namely, 25 in March, April, and May, 35 during June, July, and August, 13 during September, October, and November, and 27 during December, January, and February. Statistics taken in our own country have given similar results, except that the numbers of cases occurring with us are shown to be greater in Winter than in Summer. But it should be remembered in considering these statistics that not more than one case in thirty terminated fatally. The Brighton *Herald*, an English journal says: "During the last half century scores of persons have been bitten by animals reported rabid, but it is remarkable that not a single instance can be adduced in which any human creature has been subject to the consequences which such bites and inoculations are said to produce." As an evidence of the infrequency of hydrophobia, reference may be had to the Pennsylvania report, which says that the Philadelphia Hospital has within the memory of living man had but two cases, and the report of one of them shows that there was no satisfactory evidence that the patient had ever been bitten by any animal. The statistics of our New-York hospitals and those of Paris show fatal cases in the human subject to be scarcely frequent enough to keep alive a belief in the existence of the disease.

The speaker said that the figures he had quoted established two facts. First, that the so-called disease is not by any means as prevalent as is generally supposed to be, and second, that it is as liable to occur in Winter as in Summer. From all the circumstances we can easily decide how absurd and barbarous the law is for muzzling dogs during the Summer months. There is another aspect of the case which should not be forgotten—the muzzle does not prevent hydrophobia in the dog, but on the contrary greatly predisposes him to the disease. The dog finds his principal relief in hot weather in panting open-mouthed. He does not throw off perspiration like many other animals, and consequently depends much upon the rapid inhalation of cool air into his lungs. The muzzle makes the best-natured dog irritable, and finally tortures him into a fever. To him more than all others is a free access to water a necessity. He will drink from ten to fifteen times a day, which, to him, is undoubtedly a means of preventing disease. Thousands of these faithful servants die every Summer in this City of wasteful fever, because there are no proper provisions made for them to obtain water. If they could tell us the story of their misery, arising from this cause alone, it would touch our hearts. But, said the speaker, the utter fallacy of attributing canine madness to the heat of Summer is best shown in the history of the most torrid climes. The disease is unknown in the Indies and in South America. Constantinople, that city of dogs and the plague, is a stranger to it. Dr. Hinnikin, in his *Notes on Madeira*, says that "Curs in the most wretched condition abound there; that they are afflicted with almost every disease; tormented by flies, thirst, heat, and famine, and yet no rabid dog was ever seen in that locality." Barron, likewise, in his *Travels in South Africa*, remarked the entire absence of canine madness in that country, though the Kaffers had large numbers of dogs.

A genuine case of hydrophobia, even in the dog, is of very rare occurrence. But when the disease does manifest itself, its symptoms are marked and easily defined, and to one who has given the subject the slightest attention there should be no mistake concerning a proper diagnosis. The trouble is that to persons of superficial observation an epileptic fit—very common among dogs—may be mistaken for hydrophobia. The dog when suffering from an attack of epilepsy—which is a sure guarantee that he is not mad—runs about wildly, staggers, falls down, regains his feet, toddles about mechanically, froths at the mouth, (which is another positive indication that he is not mad, for a mad dog never froths at the mouth,) and, as if entirely deprived of sight, runs against anything in his way. With the mad dog the case is entirely different. He dreuls at the mouth; is possessed of preternatural strength, and never staggers or falls except to die. He does not bite mankind, but rather avoids society. He takes long journeys of thirty or forty miles to vent his restless desire for motion. When journeying he does not walk or run, but proceeds in a slouching manner—a kind of trot—his aspect is dejected. His eyes do not glare or stare, but they are dull and retracted. His appearance is very characteristic, and if once seen can never afterward be mistaken. In this state he will travel the most dusty roads, his tongue hanging dry from his open mouth, from which, however, there drops no foam. If no one notices him he gladly passes them by. He is very ill. He cannot stay to bite. From these symptoms, which never vary, hydrophobia in the dog may readily be detected. The poor sufferer invariably flees from home and master when attacked, and, if not noticed in his wanderings, is perfectly harmless.

Mr. Johnston next referred to the disease of hydrophobia as it is said, on very remote occasions, to be developed in human beings, and said that there are many highly esteemed medical practitioners who are beginning to question the identity of the disease in the dog with that of a similar disease in man. But there is, continued Mr. Johnston, a kind of sensational hydrophobia which springs into notice generally when there is dearth of news, and the morbid sentiment of the community requires something to feed upon. The mania for originating stories about people who have died from the result of ancient dog bites, dating back four, five, and twenty years, is exceedingly reprehensible. Such an occurence is simply impossible, as there is not a case on record where a person has died of the disease after the expiration of three months from the time of receiving the bite. There are many diseases which have symptoms identical with those of hydrophobia, and we have but to add to such symptoms the apprehensions of the patient, and the opinion of an unskillful physician, to develop a case which will readily pass for hydrophobia. Tell a man gravely that he has swallowed a deadly poison, and he will be very likely to feel and exhibit all the effects of it. Let a whole community assure a man who has been bitten by a dog that he must sooner or later manifest symptoms of hydrophobia, and the pressure on him to do so is very strong. In some temperaments it is irresistible.

In conclusion the speaker said:

There seems to be a general belief that there is no cure for hydrophobia. This is another manifestation of ignorance which arises from a lack of knowledge of the disease. In order to allay any fears in this respect, I will mention two or three of the best-authenticated remedies. In Detroit a case was brought to the hospital for treatment, and after consultation an injection under the skin of large doses of morphine was decided upon. A speedy and permanent cure followed. The administration of chloral hydrate in 20-grain doses, under the proper direction of a physician, is strongly indorsed by several practitioners of extended reputation. Dr. Pancoast recommends the use of acid nitrate of mercury as a prophylactic treatment for the bite of a rabid animal, and Dr. Buisson, a distinguished French physician, says he never knew a case to fail of recovery where the patient was repeatedly placed in steam baths varying in heat from 57° to 63° centigrade. Avoiding technicalities, and endeavoring to free you from the annoyance of details, I have sought to show that hydrophobia, if it exists at all as a distinct disease in man, is of such rare occurrence as to be exceedingly problematical; that what is called hydrophobia is often simulated or induced by fear; that when a dog is prostrated by sickness he is not necessarily dangerous; that the whole theory of hydrophobia is founded upon a series of assumptions unsupported by facts; that the disease is curable, and that fears concerning it should no longer be entertained.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

District Attorney Phelps having announced that he would direct the recognizances in the case of Richard B. Connolly, the "Ring" Controller, against whom fifteen indictments are standing, to be forfeited yesterday, unless the notorious fugitive was produced by his sureties, Mr. John McKeon, counsel for the bondsmen, who are sureties in the sum of $15,000, appeared before Recorder Hackett in General Sessions, and asked for an extension of time in forfeiting the recognizances, pending the decision of Judge Sutherland, before whom a motion had been made to quash the indictments against Connolly. The Recorder granted the motion, and the matter was allowed to rest for the present.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT MONUMENT.

The final arrangements for the ceremony of unveiling the Seventh Regiment memorial monument are now complete. The statue was placed upon its base on Thursday afternoon, and the surrounding grounds have been suitably prepared for the occasion. The permanent arrangement of the walks and intervening plots will not be finished for several weeks. The Seventh Regiment will assemble at its armory at 4 P. M., the assembly of the veterans taking place an hour earlier. The two bodies will proceed by the Third and Fourth Avenue Railroads to Seventy-second street, where the formal reception of the Veteran Corps will take place, after which the command will march to the park through the Sixty-ninth street and Eighth avenue entrance.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union	70⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.	16
600 do.	70¼	500 Tol. & Wab.	30⅜
1000 do.	70⅜	1000 do.	30¼
600 do.	70⅛	100 do. ...s3.	30⅛
400 do. ...s3.	70⅜	200 do.	30
700 do.	70¼	200 do.	29¾
800 do. ...b3.	70¼	200 do.	29⅝
1400 do.	70⅛	300 do.	29⅞
600 do. ...c.	70⅛	600 do.	30⅛
1000 do.	70¼	1200 do.	30
200 do. ...c.	70¼	300 do. ...c.	30
100 St. Paul	32¾	200 do.	30⅛
100 Pacific Mail	40½	100 do.	30
300 do.	40⅝	100 do. ...b3.	30
600 do.	40¼	300 Union Pacific	24¼
800 do.	40⅛	50 do.	24⅜
400 do.	40	500 do.	24¼
600 do.	40⅛	300 do.	24⅛
100 Del., L. & W.	108	100 do. ...b3.	24
200 do.	107¾	600 do. ...s3.	23⅞
100 Chic. & Miss. ..s3.	22	100 do. ...s3.	24
200 do.	22	1000 do.	24
800 Lake Shore	69½	100 do. ...s3.	23⅞
600 do.	69⅜	200 do. ...c.	24
1000 do.	69¼	500 Rock Island	94½
400 do.	69⅛	200 do.	94¼
100 do. ...c.	69⅛	100 do. ...s3.	94⅛
100 do. ...b3.	69⅛	200 do.	94⅛
200 do.	69	600 do.	94
800 do.	68⅞	100 do.	93¾
500 do.	68¾	500 do.	94
100 do.	68⅝	700 do.	93⅞
200 do.	68¾	200 do.	94
100 do.	68⅞	200 do. ...s3.	94⅛
2700 do. ..s3.	69	300 do.	94⅛
800 do.	68⅞	100 Erie	27⅞
500 do.	68¾	300 do.	27¾
400 do. ...c.	68¾	200 do.	27⅝
100 do. ...s3.	68⅞	400 N. Y. C. & Hud.	97⅜
1300 do.	68⅞	25 do.	97⅝
500 do.	68¾	200 North-western	36¼
25 do.	69	100 do.	36⅜
100 do.	68⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.114¼	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......12.116¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........116½
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......c.120⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..........114
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.114	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	97⅛	50 Adams Exp. ..b. c.	106½
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	106⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. ..b. c.	32¾
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	88	50 do.	32⅝
10,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.	94½	100 do. ...b3.	32¾
2,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. G. G. Bds.	76½	200 do.	32½
15,000 do.	76	100 Harlem R. ...b. c.	129
1,000 C., C., C. & I., 1st.	99	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. c.	68⅞
3,000 C. & T. n. Bds.	97¼	900 do.	68⅞
1,000 C. P. St. A. Bds.	101½	300 do. ...b3.	69
1,000 do.	102	300 do.	69
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	86¾	500 do. ...s3.	68⅞
2,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.	77½	200 do. ...b3.	68⅞
10,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc.	77	100 do.	68⅞
1,000 do.	77⅛	600 do.	68¾
2,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.	92½	200 do.	68⅝
5,000 do. ...b. c.	92¾	400 do.	68¾
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88	7 do.	68¼
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	71¼	100 do. ...s3.	68¾
30,000 T., P. & W. 2d.	56	1000 do. ...s3.	68⅝
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.	76	500 do. ...s3.	68½
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.	97	100 do.	68½
5,000 D. & H. R. bs., '91.	107	1100 do. ...s3.	68⅜
10,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	81	100 do. ...s3.	68¼
20 Del. & Hud. Canal.	118½	2900 do.	68⅜
1000 W. U. Tel. ...b. c.	70¼	5 Ill. Cen. Scrip.	91
200 do. ...c.	70¼	700 Un. Pac. ..b. c. ..s3.	23⅞
900 do.	70⅛	200 do.	24
100 do.	70¼	400 do.	23⅞
400 do.	70⅛	100 do. ...s3.	23¾
300 do. ...s3.	70	100 do. ...c.	23⅞
300 do. ...c.	70	300 do.	23⅞
1500 do.	70	2000 do.	23¾
1300 do.	69⅞	100 C. & N. W. b. c. s3.	36⅛
500 do.	69⅞	100 do.	36½
3400 do.	69¾	200 do.	36⅜
400 do. ...b3.	69¾	300 do.	36½
200 Erie R. ...b. c.	27⅜	200 do.	36¼
300 do. ...c.	27⅜	200 C. & N. W. Pf. ..b. c.	54
200 do. ...c.	27⅝	100 Tol. & Wab. ..b. c.	30⅛
600 do.	27⅜	100 do. ...c.	30⅛
100 do.	27½	600 do.	30
100 Pac. Mail. ...b. c.	39⅞	500 do.	29⅞
300 do.	40¼	800 do.	29¾
300 do.	40⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. ..b. c.	94
300 do. ...c.	40¼	100 do.	93⅞
100 do.	40⅛	200 do.	93⅝
500 do.	40	400 do.	93⅝
200 do.	39⅞	800 do.	93½
800 do.	39¾	200 do.	93⅜
300 do.	39⅞	400 do.	93¼
100 N.Y.C.&H.b. c. b3.	97⅛	700 do.	93⅜
300 do.	97⅛	200 do. ...s3.	93¼
100 do.	97	200 D., L. & W. ...b. c.	107¼
200 do. ...s3.	96⅞	300 do.	107½
600 do. ...s3.	96¾	200 do.	107
20 do. ...s3.	96½	100 do. ...b3.	107
500 do. ...s3.	96⅝	200 H. & St. Jo.	25
		100 do. ...b. c.	24¾
		100 C., C. & I. C. ..b. c.	16½
		100 do.	16¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

50 Consol. Coal	41	200 North-west	35¾
500 West. Union	69¾	500 do. ...c.	35¾
400 do. ...s3.	69⅝	100 do.	35⅞
1100 do.	69⅝	100 do. ...s3.	36¼
1000 do. ...s3.	69½	200 do.	36¼
800 do.	69½	800 Un. Pacific	23⅝
200 do. ...s3.	69⅜	100 do.	23¾
900 do.	69½	500 do.	23⅞
800 do.	69⅝	200 do.	24
400 do.	69⅞	100 do.	23⅞
200 do.	70	800 do.	23¾
800 do.	69⅞	100 do.	23⅞
200 do. ...b3.	69⅞	100 N. J. Central	106½
500 Pac. Mail	40	100 do.	106⅜
300 do.	39⅞	100 Rock Island	93½
200 do. ...s3.	39¾	400 do. ...s3.	93
300 do.	39⅞	200 do.	93
500 do.	40	100 do.	92¾
100 do.	40⅛	100 do.	92½
100 do. ...b3.	40¼	200 do.	92¾
100 do.	40⅛	100 do.	93
500 N. Y. C. & H.	96⅜	100 do.	93¼
700 do. ...s60.	95⅞	300 do.	93⅜
700 do.	96⅛	500 do.	93⅛
300 do.	96⅜	500 do.	93¼
100 do.	96¼	1000 do.	93
300 do.	96⅜	100 St. Paul	32⅜
200 do. ...s3.	96⅜	200 do. ...c.	32¼
200 do. ...s3.	96⅛	100 do.	32½
200 do.	96⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.	29⅞
100 do.	96⅛	100 do.	29¾
100 do.	96⅜	500 do.	29⅝
300 do. ...c.	96¼	100 do.	30
100 do.	95⅞	100 do.	30⅛
600 Lake Shore ...s3.	68¼	800 do.	30¼
500 do.	68⅛	300 do.	30
100 do. ...c.	68⅛	100 do. ...s3.	30
1800 do.	68⅛	400 do.	29⅞
900 do.	68	1200 Del., L. & W.	106½
500 do.	67⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.	22
600 do.	68	100 do. ...s3.	22¼
600 do.	68⅛	200 do.	22¼
400 do.	68¼	600 do.	22
1400 do.	68⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.	16
300 do. ...s3.	68¼	200 do.	15⅞
300 do.	68¼	200 do.	15¾
200 do. ...s3.	68⅜	900 do. ...s3.	15½
300 do.	68⅛	100 do.	15½
400 Erie R.	27⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 114¾	$15,000 U. S. 5s R., '81. 113¾
24,000 do. 114⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. Pac. 1st. b. c.	86⅜	70 United States Ex.	69
3,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	77	8 American Ex. b. c.	60½
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st. b. c.	80	150 N. J. Cent. ...b. c.	106¼
2,000 N. J. Cen. Conv.	102	50 do.	106
2,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bds.	77	300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	68
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. b. c.	92⅞	300 do.	68⅛
3,000 St. L., Jack. & Chic. 1st. ..b. c.	94¾	300 do.	68¼
5,000 do.	95	200 do.	68⅜
8 Mech'ics' B'k. b. c.	137	1000 do.	68⅝
10 Del. & Hud. Can.	118½	1400 do.	68½
100 Pac. Mail. ...b. c.	40¼	100 do.	68⅜
800 do. ...s3.	40⅛	300 do. ...s3.	68½
900 do.	40¼	100 do.	68½
100 do. ...c.	40¼	500 do.	68⅝
800 do.	40⅜	500 do.	68¾
1800 do.	40½	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	36¼
200 do.	40⅝	100 do. ...b3.	36⅜
600 do.	40⅜	100 do.	36⅜
200 do.	40⅝	100 do.	36½
200 Erie Railway. b. c.	27½	100 Harlem ...b. c.	129
200 W. Un. T. ..b. c. s3.	69¾	100 Un. Pac. ...b. c. b3.	23⅞
700 do.	69¾	100 do.	23⅞
100 do. ...s3.	69⅝	100 do. ...s3.	23¾
600 do.	69⅝	100 do.	23¾
500 do.	69⅞	100 do. ...b3.	23⅞
1600 do.	70	100 do.	24
100 do. ...b3.	70	100 do.	24⅛
600 do.	70⅛	100 do.	24
100 do. ...s3.	70⅛	1800 Ch. & R. I. ..b. c.	93
100 do.	70¼	200 do. ...s3.	93
800 do.	70⅜	100 do. ...c.	93½
200 do. ...b3.	70⅜	1600 do.	93½
200 do.	70¼	200 do.	93⅝
800 do.	70⅛	100 T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	30
100 do. ...s3.	70⅛	100 do.	30
300 do. ...b3.	70¼	100 do.	30⅜
1400 do.	70¼	300 do.	30¼
150 Adams Ex. ...b. c.	105½	300 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	32½
200 N. Y. C. & H. ..b. c.	96⅜	100 do.	32⅝
600 do.	96¾	200 Del., L. & W.	106⅝
400 do.	96⅝	400 do. ...b. c.	107
100 do.	96½	100 Ohio & Miss. ..b. c.	22⅛
100 do. ...s3.	69⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	29¾
		100 C., C. & I. C. ..b. c.	15⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000 West. Union	70⅜	300 Union Pac.	24
100 do.	70¼	900 do.	23⅞
600 do. ...s3.	70⅛	500 do.	24⅛
1600 do.	70⅛	100 do. ...b3.	24¼
300 do. ...b3.	70¼	200 do.	24¼
1200 do.	70¼	200 North-west. Pref.	54¼
700 Pac. Mail ...b3.	40¾	700 North-western	36⅞
1500 do.	40⅝	200 do.	37
300 do. ...b3.	40¾	500 do.	36⅞
100 Erie Railway	27⅝	500 Rock Island	93½
100 do.	27½	100 do. ...s3.	93½
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud.	96¾	100 do.	93⅝
500 do. ...s5.	96½	100 St. Paul Pref. ..b3.	53½
100 do. ...s3.	96⅝	100 do.	53½
20 do.	96⅞	200 Tol. & Wab.	30⅜
100 do.	96⅝	600 do.	30⅛
100 do. ...s3.	96½	200 do.	30¼
100 St. Paul	32⅝	500 do.	30½
200 Lake Shore	68¾	100 do.	30⅜
1500 do.	68⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.	24⅝
200 do. ...s3.	68½	400 Del., L. & W.	107
1100 do.	68½	200 do. ...s3.	107⅛
900 do.	68⅜	100 do.	107¼
100 do. ...b3.	68½	200 do.	107
300 do.	68½	100 C., C. & I. C.	16
400 do. ...s3.	68½	100 New-Jersey Cen.	106¼

FRIDAY, June 19—P. M.

The markets showed a very decided weakness this morning, largely attributable to the "bear" influences which have been measurably successful within the past two or three days. The prices along the whole line of Stocks were depressed, though there was greater activity in the transactions, and the decline up to 2 o'clock was fluctuating from ⅛ to 2 ⅌ cent. on some of the favorite speculative investments. The whole list closed lower than on yesterday. The leading transactions of the day were in Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Union Pacific. The rally in prices toward the closing of the Board was, as usual, attributed to all sorts of causes, excepting the most probable one, and was effected by a small clique who had obtained early information from Washington of the passage by the Senate of the Conference Committee's Currency bill. Gold was quiet throughout the day, and fluctuated from 111 to 111¼, closing at 111⅛, the bulk of the sales being from 111⅛ to 111¼. On Gold loans the rates were "flat" to 2 ⅌ cent for carrying. The business in foreign exchange has been moderate on the basis of 4.87½@4.88 for prime bankers' sterling, 60 days, and 4.90@4.90½ for demand; rate of discount on prime mercantile notes 4½@5 ⅌ cent. Money opened at 2@3 ⅌ cent on call, and was unchanged throughout the day, with fair supply. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $37,000 interest, and $16,000 in redemption of 5-20s. The Gold Exchange Bank reported the following as the day's business: Gold balances, $1,009,208; currency balances, $1,122,730; gross clearances, $18,421,000. The Clearing-house statement gives currency exchanges $71,661,485; currency balances, $2,918,429; gold exchanges, $5,370,289; gold balances, $524,372. The total value of imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day is $1,256,120, and the amount marketed, $1,226,927. The imports for the corresponding week of last year were $877,305. The Customs receipts to-day reached $277,000. Government bonds remained firm up to the close of the market, and prices were well maintained. The Bank of England bullion return shows an increase of £26,000 sterling. There was no feature in any of the State securities, but the dealings in railroad bonds were somewhat active, with good prices. The specie shipments to-day will be small.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅞	120¾
American Gold	111	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½	$4 87¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	95	93⅝
Pacific Mail	40⅝	40¾
St. Paul Common	33⅛	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	....	53½
Western Union	70⅝	70¼
Union Pacific	24¼	24¼
Lake Shore	69⅝	68½
Toledo and Wabash	30⅝	30⅜
North-west	36¾	36⅞
North-west Preferred	53¼	54¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108⅛	107
Central of New-Jersey	106½	106¼
Panama	....	107½
Erie	28⅛	27½
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	22⅛
C., C. and I. C.	16	15⅞

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the Public Funds:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116½	5-20 reg., '67	116⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	121¼	5-20 coup., '67	120¾
5-20 reg., '62	113¾	5-20 reg., '68	117
5-20 coup., '62	114	5-20 coup., '68	120½
5-20 reg., '64	116⅜	10-40 reg.	113⅞
5-20 coup., '64	117	10-40 coup.	113⅞
5-20 reg., '65	116⅝	5s reg., '81	113⅞
5-20 coup., '65	118	5s coup., '81	114
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116	6s currency, '95-'9..	114¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	120		

Bids for the various State Stocks and City and County Bonds were made at the Exchange Board as follows:

Ark. 6s, Funded	25	H. & St. Jo., due '87.	94½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	10	N. Y. R. B. L.	106
Ark. 7s, A. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, o. J. & J.	20
Cal. 7s	112	N. C. 6s, Ap. & O.	20
Conn. 6s	103½	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	35
Ga. 6s	75	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	35
Ga. 7s, new bds.	91	N.C.6s, N.C.R.c.J.& J	25
Ga. 7s, ind.	80	Ohio 6s, '75	97
Ind. 5s	101	Ohio 6s, '81	98
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101	S. C. 6s	25
Ill. War Loan	101	S. C. 6s, J. & J'ly	16
Ky. 6s	100	S. C. F. Act, '66	15
La. 6s	20	Tenn. 6s, o. x. c.	61
La. 6s, L. Bds.	20	Tenn. 6s, n. x. c.	61
La. 8s, L. Bds.	20	Tenn. 6s, n. series	61
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102½	Texas 10s, of '76	90
Mich. 6s, '83	102½	Va. 6s, n. bds.	32
Mich. 7s, '78	100	Va. 6s, con. bds.	52½
Mo. 6s, due in '74	98½	Va. 6s, c. bds. 2d s.	36
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	95½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	97	B'klyn 6s, P. P'k L.	94¾
Asy. or Uni. due '92.	95	B'klyn 7s, P. P'k L.	102
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	94½		

The following bids were made for Bank Stocks at the Exchange Board:

America	150	Market	118
Central National	101	Mechanics'	137
City	300	Mechan's' Bank'g As.	90
Commerce	123	Mechan's' & Traders'	130
Continental	102	Merchants'	120
Corn Exchange	123	Merchants' Ex.	110
First National	175	Nassau	105
Fourth National	105	N. Y. National Ex.	90
Gold Exchange	110	Ninth National	100
Grocers'	100	North America	90
Hanover	102	Pacific	165
Irving	125	Phenix	100
Manhattan	150	State of New-York	107
Man'rs' & Merch'ts'	50		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS JUNE 19.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101¼
City 6s, New	104½	104¾
Camden and Amboy	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central	49⅛	49¼
Reading	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	41½	42
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	18¾
Northern Central	37	37¼
Lehigh Navigation	43¼	43⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

A semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad will be paid on and after the 15th of July.

A dividend of four per cent. will be paid stockholders of record of the West-side Bank on and after July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IT IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE HOLDERS OF the Six per Cent. guaranteed bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, and of the Seven per Cent. first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company that they either call upon or send their addresses to

KING, FINNEY & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

☞ EVANSVILLE CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Principal due 1890. For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108; 1867s, 108¼; new 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 25@25¼; do. Preferred, 44½.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼ ⅌ cent., which is ¼ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £26,000. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼@25½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 25c.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Preferred, 44. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 27½c.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 8,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 942,000 bales, including 502,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 47,000 bales, including 10,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable June, at 8 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 10,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 624,000 bales, including 127,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. California White Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 7d. for average, and 12s. 7d.@12s. 10d. for Club; Red Western Spring, 10s. 8d.@11s. 5d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable August and September, at 8½d.

4:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable August and September, at 8 7-16d.

LONDON, June 19—5 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 8½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 9d.@60s. Linseed-oil, £11@£11 05s. ⅌ ton. Common Resin, 7s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine pale American.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Wool quiet and weak, with a tendency toward low prices; quotations for new crop not fairly established; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double Extra and above, 52½c.@55c.; Extra, 52½c.@55c.; Medium, 52½c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@52½c.; Coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 59c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@42c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 53c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 25c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; California, coarse, 20c.@25c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 19, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	8	Tow, bales	48
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Resin, bbls.	30
Cotton, bales	476	Pork, pkgs.	60
Copper, cakes	811	Cut-meats, pkgs.	199
Eggs, bbls.	878	Grease, pkgs.	38
Flour, bbls.	11,750	Lard, pkgs.	181
Wheat, bushels	143,492	Lard, kegs.	100
Corn, bushels	78,498	Stearine, pkgs.	60
Oats, bushels	72,436	Butter, pkgs.	3,342
Malt, bushels	2,700	Cheese, pkgs.	4,904
Beans, bbls.	91	Tallow, pkgs.	141
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Pea-nuts, bags	11
Flax, bales	60	Starch, bxs.	275
Hemp, bales	49	Tobacco, hhds.	380
Hops, bales	3	Tobacco, bxs. & cases.	823
Hides, bales	103	Whisky, bbls.	298
Leather, sides	5,904	Wool, bales	19

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, have been as follows:

By the ship Cameria, for Liverpool—648 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 Oars, 2,250 pieces Dyewood, 12 cases Clothespins, 8,297 bushels Corn, 34,207 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 250 tons Oil-cake.

By the bark Maria Francesca, for Alexandria—11,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 660 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Minerva, for Cork—2,159 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Wanderer, for Gloucester—22,955 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ossoinak A., for Londonderry—28,100 bushels Corn.

By the brig Alice Woods, for Exeter—550 bbls. Naphtha, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 847 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark John J. Marsh, for Lisbon—4,800 Staves, 19,967 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Johannes, for Cork—1,535 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Faustina, for Havana—173 pkgs. Pipe, 264 pkgs. Iron Fittings, 100 carboys Acid, 600 feet Lumber, 100,268 gallons Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet since our last at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—In very moderate demand within the range of from 31½c.@34½c. for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The jobbing trade in seasonable styles of work is reported fair at the ruling prices, which show no very marked changes. In the wholesale line some purchasing of stock suited to the Fall trade is noted on Western account, but this feature is not yet of much moment. Through the auction-rooms stocks have been selling rather more advantageously, as far as the offerings have been suited to the wants of buyers, for prompt distribution.

COCOA—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@35c., Caracas at 16c.@30c., Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., and San Domingo at 7½c.@7¾c., gold.

COFFEE—Very quiet to-day; quotations essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Has been very dull and heavy for early delivery, prices having been reduced ⅛c. ⅌ lb., and closing in favor of buyers. Sales, 753 bales to spinners, and 78 bales to speculators. A moderately active trade has been reported for forward delivery, with prices quoted 3-32c.@3-16c. lower than last evening, closing barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,900 bales, (of which 5,700 bales were last evening, and 15,200 bales to-day,) and 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 16¾c.; July, 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; August, 17 11-32c.; September, 17 11-32c.; October, 17⅛c.; November, 17c. December, 17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 476 bales, including 179 bales from Norfolk, 50 bales from Baltimore, and 247 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,595 bales, and for the week 12,461 bales, against 12,416 bales last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,704,239 bales, against 3,463,027 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 12,701 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales; stock in New-York, 130,194 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 263,919 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Good Ordinary	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅜	16½	16 11-16	16 11-16
Low Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜

EGGS—Have been very moderately inquired for within the range of 13½c.@17c. for ordinary to extra choice.

FISH—The demand for the leading kinds in a jobbing way has been moderately active, with Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 ⅌ cwt.; do. in drums, $5@$6 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring $1 05@$1 20 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A more active inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, especially for lines of shipping extras, trade extras, and superfine brands. Prices of superfine and shipping Extras have been quoted firmer on lighter offerings. The dealings in shipping Extras have been mainly in stock, available at from $6@6 65 ⅌ bbl., the latter rate for very choice Western, prompt delivery. The sales since our last have been 19,150 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 85@$4 50; inferior to very Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 45, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 75@$6 45, chiefly at $6@$6 30; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 45@$7 40; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6 65, chiefly at $6 15@$6 65; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 75@$6 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 80@$6 50 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were about 10,400 bbls. shipping extras within our range....Southern Flour has been inactive at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 45 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 45@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at from $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85....Corn-meal has been fairly active, but easier in price, within the range of $3 90@$4 30 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,850 bbls., chiefly Brandywine.

FRUIT—A limited trade has been reported in most kinds since our last at about steady rates. Sales 700 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 90; 700 quarter bxs. do. and 6,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. on private terms, the latter quoted at $3 50@$3 65; 275 bbls. Currants at 6⅜c.@6½c.; 800 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, closing at 7c.; 535 pkgs. Turkey Prunes, part at 11¾c.@12c., and 400 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely and quoted 1c.@2c. higher, with an active inquiry noted for the better grades for export. Winter Wheat has been in fair request and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 175,000 bushels at $1 49@$1 51 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 50 for boat-loads of Milwaukee and Minnesota. $1 48@$1 49 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, the latter for very choice; $1 47@$1 48, mainly at $1 48, for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 45, in part, for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 43@$1 44½, chiefly at $1 44, for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 42@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 48@$1 54 for ordinary to very choice Western; $1 60@$1 62, in part, for White Western. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, next week's delivery, at $1 48 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been again quite active, and quoted very firm as to price. The demand has been largely from export buyers. Sales have been reported of 197,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 79c.@81c., for poor to prime mixed Western, chiefly at 80½c.@81c., for boat-loads; 81½c.@82c. for choice do.; 81c.@82½c. for Yellow Western; and 90c. for White do....Rye, Barley, and Malt nominally unchanged....Oats have been quiet and heavy, with prices favoring buyers decidedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 59c.@61c., for poor to very good mixed Western; 65c.@67½c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as in our last.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally slow of sale, with Bags at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 11½c.@11⅝c. The demand for Domestic Cloth has been exceedingly good on the basis of 11½c.@11⅝c., currency. Sales, 1,500 rolls, part at Boston.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 300 bales sold at 2½c., currency; market otherwise dull, but steady.

HIDES—Firm and in request; sales, 1,000 Rio Grande, 500 Wet-salted Sisal, and 275 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after at steady rates. The better grades of State and California have attracted most attention. Crop advices favorable. American, new, good to choice, quoted steady at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c., ⅌ lb. The week receipts of Domestic have been 493 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 21,943 bales, against 22,765 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign since Sept. 1, 13,438 bales, against 20,681 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in fair request at steady prices, partly for shipment. Oak tannages have been selling moderately at unchanged quotations. Rather more activity has been noted in Union Crop at uniform rates. Nearly all descriptions of Upper stock have been inactive and somewhat irregular as to values. Harness stock has been generally quiet, quotations ruling about as before.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been firm, and in good demand; 200,000 lbs. Lake at 24¾c. for prompt, and on private terms for June and July; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Iron has been generally inactive and somewhat nominal as to values. Sales have been reported of 340 tons Eglinton Pig, 500 tons Summerlee do., and 3,000 tons American, (for water pipe purposes,) on private terms; Eglinton Pig quoted at $34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $36; American Pig, $32@$34; No. 2 do., $30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; Old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig-lead has been in slack request, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½@$6 50, and American at $5 75@$5 80, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter has been very quiet at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been dull and nominal; quoted at 23½c.; gold; Straits, 21¾c.@22c., do., for English; 26c. for Banca. Tin Plates have been sparingly sought after at unchanged quotations; 250 bxs. Charcoal sold on private terms; Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8⅝c., gold, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for invoices, which have been offered reservedly, and quoted very firm as to prices; 336 hhds. and 20 tcs. Caibarien sold at 42c., and 42 hhds. do. at 41½c. Of the recent arrivals, a cargo of 534 hhds. and 53 tcs. Cardenas was imported for Refining. An invoice of 107 hhds. and 51 bbls. St. Croix has not yet been reported marketed. A cargo of 340 hhds. and 12 tcs. Mayaguez, and two or three small invoices of Cuba, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported sold. There has been more doing in a jobbing way at about previous prices, sales since our last embracing about 450 hhds. foreign, mainly Cuba and Porto Rico, and sundry lots of New-Orleans, within our range. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 40c.@41c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 41c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The Philadelphia refiners are reported as in want of stock and bidding up to 41½c. for 50 test, to arrive.

NAVAL STORES—Less active and rather heavy....Resin quiet, with Strained to good Strained closing at $2 30@$2 40; sales, 200 bbls. good Strained at $2 45; and 475 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ bbl....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine, 130 bbls. sold at 36c.@36½c. ⅌ gallon; market weak.

OILS—The general market has been comparatively tame and prices have shown less firmness in several instances. The inquiry has been mostly for job lots of stock. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@61c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached, $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, 75c.@90c.; Red Oil, 50c.; Saponified do. at 53c.@55c.; Linseed-oil at from 91c.@92c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 37c.@38c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 55c.@57c.; Yellow do. at 61c.@63c.; White do. at 67½c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand, and quoted easier in price....Crude dull at 5c. in bulk for prompt, and 5⅛c.@5¼c., do., for July delivery....Refined sold to the extent of 9,000 bbls., June options, at 12¾c.@12⅞c. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 12¾c.@13c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly dearer, influenced by more favorable Western reports, and a more urgent inquiry for prompt delivery. Sales for early delivery embrace 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 50@$17 62½, closing at 17 62½@$17 75; with extra Prime at $15@$15 60, the latter rate for very fancy. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess; 500 bbls., June option, at $17 50; 1,750 bbls., July, at $17 50@$17 55, and 1,000 bbls., August, at $17 50@$17 75, closing with $17 80 reported bid....Dressed Hogs quoted up to 7⅝c.@7¾c. for City on a fair inquiry....Cut-meats in moderate demand, and City stock stronger in price. Sales 1,600 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 10½c.; 1,750 Pickled Hams at 11½c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13c., and 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¼....Bacon more active, with sales reported of 525 bxs. Long Clear, chiefly at 9¾c.; 200 bxs. do., (resold,) in lots, at 10c.; with Short Clear quoted nominally at 10¼c....Lard has been in more confident demand and much firmer in price. Sales for early delivery embrace small lots of Western Steam at 11 7-16c.; 165 tcs. City do. at 11c.@11⅛c., chiefly at 11c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; and 1,025 tcs. Refined at 10½c.@11½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., July, at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c., closing at 11 7-16c.@11½c.; 2,250 tcs., August, at 11 9-16c.@11⅝c., closing at 11⅝c....Beef quiet, but steady....Butter and Cheese quoted about as before, on moderate movements.

SUGARS—The movement in Raw has been comparatively moderate. Holders have been generally insisting on full previous prices, while the bids for refining stock have been ⅛c. ⅌ lb. under asking figures. Hence business has been restricted. The trade call for supplies has been light. Sales have been made to-day of 2,359 hhds. and 217 bxs., including 1,358 hhds. and 181 bxs. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 868 hhds. do. at 8c.; 133 hhds. do. at 7 11-16c.@7¾c., and 36 bxs. Molasses stock at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb. And, last evening, 958 hhds. refining stock, mainly Cuba, part at 7¾c.@8c., and 88 hhds. Molasses at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Nominally Fair Refining, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c., Powdered at 10⅝c., Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c., A's at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and in good demand; 285,000 lbs. sold at 8c.@8¼c....Of Stearine, 5,000 lbs. City sold on private terms; quoted at 12¾c.@13c. for the best samples.

TEAS—Have been more inquired for at steady rates; sales 800 half chests Green, and 800 half chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—A good demand has been noted for the leading kinds at rather steadier prices; sales 600 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@13c.; 70 cases 1870 Connecticut Seedleaf at 6c.@7c.; 355 cases 1873 Connecticut Seconds and Fillers on private terms; 200 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 100 cases Sundries at 6c.@30c.; and 250 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ⅌ lb. Manufactured stock in moderate request at unchanged quotations.

WHISKY—Dull at 99½c.; sales, 100 bbls.

WOOL—Has been fairly active and generally quoted firm. The demand has been mostly from manufacturers. There has been a freer offering of new clip, chiefly California and Texas, though in part Ohio, but the asking rates have been above the views of buyers, checking operations. Desirable lots of old stock have been very scarce. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 131,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 48c.@58½c.; 51,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 34c.@44c.; 35,000 lbs. Washed at 53c.@55c.; 22,500 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@73c.; 20,000 lbs. new Indiana on private terms; 3,000 lbs. Southern Combing at 48c.; 30 bales Lamb Pulled and 8 bales Black on private terms; 135 bales and 35,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 33c.@52c., chiefly at 40c.@50c.; 24,000 lbs. Lake, part at 37½c.; 5,000 lbs. Oregon at 33c.@36c.; 61,500 lbs. Georgia at 30c.@39c.; 97,000 lbs. Texas at 25c.@38c.; 112 bales and 134,000 lbs. California Fall at 19c.@26c.; 485 bales and 180,000 lbs. California Spring at 20c.@36c., chiefly at 29c.@35c.; 75,000 lbs. Mexican at 20c.@22c.; 14,000 lbs. Montevideo, part at 37c.; 50 bales and 8,000 lbs Mestiza, on private terms; 4,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 72½c.; 10 bales Donskoi and equal to about 600 bales South American Carpet Stock, on private terms; 60 bales Banda Oriental at 38½c.; 15,000 lbs. Washed African at 30c.; 18,000 lbs. New-Zealand at 50c.; and 161 bales and 30,000 lbs. Australian at 51c.@55c. New Ohio Clip is quoted here at 54c. for XX., and 45c.@48c. in Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been comparatively scarce and reported rather firmer as to rates, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted for accommodation, mainly for Grain and Provisions. Vessels on charter have been moderately sought after, chiefly for the Grain and Petroleum trades, with rates quoted somewhat stronger....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11¼d. ⅌ bushel; 1,650 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mostly at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 3,100 bxs. Cheese at 45s.@50c.; 185 bxs. Bacon at 40s....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, a British bark, 199 tons, hence with Oil-cake, on private terms....For Glasgow, a British bark, 491 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 509 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 6s., or if direct, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, hence with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s.; another with about 1,500 bbls. do., reported at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and a Norwegian bark, 623 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 474 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 466 tons, hence with about 3,300 quarters do. at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 548 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do. at 6s. 3d., short lay days; an Austrian bark, 639 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters do. at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 495 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do., reported 6s. 4½d., short lay days; an Italian bark, 438 tons, hence with about 2,800 quarters do. at 6s. 6d.; an Austrian brig, 638 tons, hence with about 3,400 quarters do. reported 6s., very short lay days; an Italian bark, 470 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 6s. 6d., and a Norwegian bark, 481 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 200 bbls. Flour and 35 hhds. Tobacco on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 584 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s., and a Norwegian bark, 748 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 4s. 3d., with option of Hamburg....For the Baltic, a British brig, 218 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 6s.; a British bark, 592 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do., at 5s. 9d., and a German bark, 477 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls., at 6s ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and order, an American bark, 540 tons, with equal to about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported 5s. 6d ⅌ bbl....For Lisbon and back to New-York, an American bark, 414 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Alexandria, a British bark, 344 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum at 35c....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, an American bark, 349 tons, hence, with general cargo reported at $1,800.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 19, 1874.

Trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day was small and slow; prices ranged from 8½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 4½ to 8¼ cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows are not even as free of sale as they were on the early days of last week, prices for those sold being from $45@$70 ⅌ head. The Veals to hand have improved in quality, and prices have advanced in consequence, quotations being from 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Course Gross Calves and Buttermilk-fed Calves sold from 6c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Sheep sold from 4½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs from 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs not quoted; City-dressed advanced in value on a small trade, being quoted from 7½c.@7⅝c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—H. Meyers sold for Sherman & Co., 172 good Illinois Steers, from 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 107 still-fed Cherokee Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 78 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7½ to 8¼ cwt. S. Schuster sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 76 still-fed Texan Steers, terms private. D. Waixel sold for self and company 130 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., with a few top Steers which were allowed $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 324 corn-fed Texan Steers from 10¼c.@11c., ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Kase & Sons sold 70 Lambs, weight 4,280 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 133 Lambs, weight 8,130 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 348 Lambs, weight 22,260 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 118 Lambs, weight 7,530 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 200 Lambs; the foregoing flocks were exclusively Jersey stock. J. N. Pidcock sold 27 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,760 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 252 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,400 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 11 grass Calves, weight 1,550 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 106 Ohio Sheep, 240 Kentucky Lambs, 200 Virginia Lambs.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 409 sheep, weight 31,160 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 216 Sheep, weight 15,700 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 235 Sheep, weight 15,730 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 56 culls, mixed lot, weight 3,720 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 172 Sheep, weight 16,060 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 147 Lambs, weight 8,270 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 3,160 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 504 Lambs, weight 27,480 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 1,970 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Lambs, weight 950 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 23 Calves, weight 3,170 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 59 Calves, weight 7,690 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 46 Veals, weight 6,360 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 45 Calves, weight 6,200 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Veals, weight 24,340 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 71 Veals, weight 10,180 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 430 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb. T. McCabe sold, on yesterday and to-day, 16 Cows, from $50@$70 ⅌ head; 6 Cows, from $45@$65 ⅌ head, and 3 Cows at $62 ⅌ head, Calves always included. Held on sale, 4 Cows and their Calves.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,443 head of horned Cattle, 3,569 Sheep and Lambs, 1,415 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—2,983 Hogs, 25 Calves, 1,044 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,561 Sheep and Lambs, 401 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 19 cars reported to arrive, were 1,156 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,356 head, or 668 cars, against 647 cars for the same time last week. There was no market to-day. All fresh arrivals were through consignments. The yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,200 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week. The market closed dull and heavy. Canada Lambs, $7@$8; Western Sheep, $3 50@$5 50; Western Lambs, $5 50@$6 50; sales, 2,800 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 66 lbs. to 100 lbs., at $3 50@$6. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,100 head, against 18,400 head for the same time last week; the market was dull and slow; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 90@$6 10.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—Receipts week ending last night—Cattle, 3,030; Hogs, 280. Shipments—Cattle, 2,990; Hogs, 230. Sales—Cattle, 1,140; Hogs, 240; Calves, 270. Quotations—Market active for fat Cattle, but dull for poor in flesh.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 19.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 702 bales; gross, 1,141 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,447 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,822 bales; gross, 4,527 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,463 bales; coastwise, 2,037 bales; sales, 8,500 bales.

MOBILE, June 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 31 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,539 bales; coastwise, 464 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,496 bales; weekly net receipts, 237 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,181 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales; sales, 3,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 66 bales; gross, 66 bales; sales, 49 bales; stock, 13,733 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,511 bales; gross, 11,511 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,851 bales; sales, 981 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 93 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 10,199 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,065 bales; exports, coastwise, 703 bales; sales, 600 bales.

NORFOLK, June 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 966 bales; exports, coastwise, 580 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,107 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,020 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,625 bales; sales, 700 bales.

BOSTON, June 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 597 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,500 bales; weekly net receipts, 403 bales; gross, 5,097 bales; exports to Great Britain, 58 bales; sales, 800 bales.

GALVESTON, June 19.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 106 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,342 bales; weekly net receipts, 642 bales; exports coastwise, 571 bales; sales, 225 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—Wheat—Market quiet; sales, 1 car of Treadwell State at $1 62½. Rye steady at $1 16. Corn quiet; 79½c.@81c. for Western Mixed. Oats dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, in lots, at 60½c.@61c. Cattle—Market well attended and wants fully supplied; the market was less buoyant, but steady, closing less firm; receipts 671 cars, against 608 cars for the same time last week; the average quality was not as good as last week; a herd of 100 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,500 lbs., were sold at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; the market ruled at from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. But few Milch Cows were in the market, and they were held at $40@$75 for common to good. Veal Calves—Receipts, 700 head; the quality was better than last week; the market rules ½c. higher; common to fair, 4c.@6c.; extra, 6½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 300 cars, being 38 cars less than last week; the market for Sheep rules the same as last week, but more active. Lambs are coming forward more freely, and ½c. is off in the price. Sheep—Common to fair, 2½c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@6c.; extra, 6c.@6¾c. Lambs—Common to fair, 6c.@7½c.; fair to good, 7½c.@9½c.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and weak at $1 26, for No. 1 Spring; $1 21½ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 20⅜, July; $1 14, August; No. 3 do., $1 16½; Rejected, $1 05. Corn opened firm, but closed weak at 60½c., for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 59⅝c.@59¾c., July; 59¾c.@59⅞c., August; Rejected, 56¾c.@57¼c. Oats dull and lower at 46c., for No. 2, cash; 41¼c., July. Rye firm and in fair demand at 84½c., for No. 2. Barley nominal. Pork firm and in fair demand at $17 20, cash; $17 12½ bid, July; sales at $17 35@$17 40, August. Lard steady at $10 85, cash; $10 87½, July. Bulk Meats steady and nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at 94½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c; to Kingston, 7c. On open board in the afternoon—Provisions quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 21¼, spot; $1 21⅛@$1 21¼, July. Corn, 60½c., cash; 59½c., July. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour; 65,000 bushels Wheat; 318,000 bushels Corn; and 63,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour; 76,000 bushels Wheat; 111,000 bushels Corn; 88,000 bushels Oats; and 1,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 08@$1 08½ for No. 2 Spring; only small sample lots of Winter selling. Corn easier at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, in elevator; 58½c. for Regular. Oats dull and drooping at 45c. for No. 2, in elevator. Rye—No sales. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork dull at $18. Dry-salted Meats—No movement. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Summer. Live Hogs firmer at $4 75@$5 for Light; $5 25@$5 50 for Bacon; $5 50@$5 75 for Heavy. Cattle steady at $3 50@$4 for medium to fair Butchers; $5@$6 25 for prime to extra Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Hogs, and 1,500 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last 24 hours—13,184 bbls. Flour, 67,973 bushels Wheat, 62,619 bushels Corn, 28,674 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—205,378 bushels Wheat, 244,798 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—44,902 bushels Wheat, 15,260 bushels Corn, 20,300 bushels Oats. Canal freights steady; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6¾c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat active and higher; sales, 45,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 34½; 2,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 38. Corn dull; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 69c.@69½c.; 15,000 bushels high Mixed at 70c. Oats dull; sales of No. 2 Western at 55c. Rye nominally $1 10. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 19.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 41; Extra White Michigan held at $1 65; Choice White Canada, $1 75. Corn dull; sales 3,200 bushels at 73c.@74c. Corn-meal, $32 for Bolted; $31 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24@$26 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7¼c., Corn and Rye 7c., Peas 7½c., to New-York. Lumber $3 12½ to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 50c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 36c. Lake Receipts—72,400 bushels Wheat, 37,500 bushels Corn, 1,241,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—23,000 bushels Wheat, 33,700 bushels Corn, 170,100 Lumber.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull at $1 30. Corn dull; Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye dull and lower at 90c. Barley nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firmer; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c., spot; $9 20, buyer July; Clear Sides, 9⅜c., all loose; also sales of boxed at 9½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Whisky firm and in good demand at 95c.

TOLEDO, June 19.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 33; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 32@$1 33, spot; $1 33, July; $1 25, August. Corn firm and in fair demand; high Mixed, 65½c., spot; 66c., July; low Mixed, 65c.; damaged, 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—53,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 27½; No. 2, $1 24½, spot; $1 24⅛, June; $1 23, July. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, June, 46½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 60½c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 85c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal; No. 3 Spring, 90c.@95c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Flour and Wheat unchanged; Common Mixed firmer at 90c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 57c.@58c. Rye, 90c. Pork dull and lower at $18. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Plain, 12c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Lard, 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky, 95c.

DETROIT, June 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 52; No. 1 White, $1 44@$1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 33. Corn dull and lower; no sales. Oats in good demand at 53c.@56c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Cotton weak and easier; Low Middling, 16c.@16¼c.; receipts, 247 bales; shipments, 887 bales; stock, 1874, 19,277 bales; 1873, 19,172 bales; weekly receipts, 1,289 bales; shipments, 3,681 bales.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 36; No. 2, $1 30. Corn steady at 71c.@72c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2 do., 53c.; White, 56c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce; White Mixed, 80c. Lard quiet and weak at 12c.@12¾c. Bacon easier; nominally unchanged.

LAW REPORTS.

BUFFALO GENERAL TERM CALENDAR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—General Term, Fourth Department Calendar for Monday, June 22: Nos. 122, 131, 134, 136, 143, 153, 154, 157, 161, 146.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Court of Appeals:

Judgment affirmed with costs—Houseman vs. Claflin; Lockrow vs. Horgan; Crist vs. The Erie Railway Company; The Buffalo and Hamburg Turnpike Company vs. The City of Buffalo; Wilson vs. Rocke.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Smith vs. Hart.

Order affirmed with costs—Shepard vs. Shepard.

Appeals dismissed with costs—Getty vs. Spaulding; Barnes vs. Stoughton; Rennock vs. Stewart.

Motion for reargument denied without costs—Tollman vs. Bressler.

The court took a recess until Monday, the 21st day of September.

The causes reserved for the days during the recess will have to be restipulated for some time after the reassembling of the court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Hoppe vs. Hoppe; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Meyer vs. Meyer; order of reference granted.

Board of Water Commissioners of New-York vs. Burr; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Swain vs. Van Zandt. See memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Rider vs. Rider. Memorandum.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-1aw6mS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 3,746.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of Griffith & Wundram, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—The undersigned, pursuant to the order of the court and the directions of the Register, hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the boiler shop lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts: One pyrometer, a lot of tubes and castings, and other stock in trade; English and French patents for steam boilers, a lot of book accounts and notes due to the bankrupts, and two leases of the premises above mentioned. A particular catalogue of the articles and property to be sold may be had of the undersigned on the premises or at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway.

WM. P. ABENDROTH,
Assignee, &c.

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NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION bondholders of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company: The undersigned announce that a decree of foreclosure, directing a sale of the road has been granted by the United States District Court. Bondholders who have signed the agreement of Dec. 4, 1873, are notified to deposit their bonds and unpaid coupons, together with an assessment of $5 50 per bond, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next, for which negotiable receipts will be issued. Either of the undersigned will send explanatory circulars to parties requesting it who have not yet signed the agreement.—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1874.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.; GEORGE P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.; JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York; CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York; H. H. CAMMANN, No. 20 Pine st., New-York, Committee of Eight per Cent. Bondholders.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—All persons who were shareholders in above company during the years 1870, 1871, or 1872, and who, in consequence of the refusal or neglect of the Directors thereof to declare and pay dividends out of the net earnings of the company, sold their shares, are invited to send their names and addresses or to call upon the undersigned between 9 and 10 A. M.

It is suggested that said Directors justify such neglect on the ground that they have in their discretion appropriated such net earnings to the purchase of shares of the company, which discretion it is denied they had any power or right to exercise.

JOHN VINCENT,
Attorney, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 70.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY,
QUEBEC, 20th June, 1874.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the above company will take place, at the office of the company, on the second Thursday of July next, the 9th day of said month, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year, of electing their successors, and of approving amendments to the by-laws of the company. By order.

T. H. MAHONY, Secretary.

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DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20, and reopened 10 A. M. July 2.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRA HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL ST., June 4, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON THE Preferred stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 6th day of July next. The transfer books of preferred stock will be closed on the 25th day of June instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on the 7th day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. BUTLER, President.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL.........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$320,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1.

JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company, also of the Missouri State Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1874.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON ROCHESTER Water Loan Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books of the registered bonds will close on 24th June, and reopen July 2.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

R. BAYLES, President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FURNITURE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A NUMBER OF BLACK-walnut, reversible back, Sunday-school, or lecture-room seats for sale at a sacrifice, 5 feet 4 inches long; are thoroughly well seasoned, and very handsome in color, and in excellent condition; may be seen in Chapel of Christ Church, corner Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. For particulars apply to HENRY DALLEY, JR, No. 115 Liberty st., New-York.

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MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Matinée at 2—DAVID GARRICK—Signor Tomaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CRYPTOGRAM; OR, LOST AND WON—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FATE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE PIRATE OF THE GULF—VARIETY—The Carrolls, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*
5. JUNE 15.—*Church of the Divine Paternity. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*

The sixth article will be devoted to a history of the Dutch Reform Collegiate Church, Rev. Dr. Ormiston, and will be printed in THE TIMES *of Monday next.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

The House spent the greater part of the day on the Postal Appropriation bill, and especially on the Senate amendments concerning newspapers. To these there was general opposition. Messrs. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and ROBERTS, of New-York, both successful newspaper owners and editors, criticised the Senate bill with moderation, but very effectively, and the current of the debate was entirely in accordance with their views. Mr. GARFIELD pointed out that the original purpose of the Post Office was not to transact the business of an express company, but to transmit intelligence, and he regarded newspapers as furnishing a kind of intelligence of such general importance that the Government should overlook the alleged disproportion between the rates paid on them and those paid on letters. As a matter of fact, however, this disproportion is grossly exaggerated, and there is no reason for doubt that the action of the Senate had less reference to the revenues of the department than to the independence of the press. The newspapers, as Mr. ROBERTS pointedly protested, ask simple justice for themselves and for their subscribers, who embrace the entire tax-paying portion of the population. The House finally agreed on the following rates: For papers published weekly or oftener, to regular subscribers and news agents, one and one-half cents per pound; on papers published less often than once a week, three cents per pound; on newspapers and periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and on circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier's office for delivery by the office or its carriers, one cent each; on periodicals weighing more than two ounces, two cents each; and these rates to be prepaid by stamp. Single copies within the county are to be free. The amendment allowing the Postmaster General to require an oath of publishers, touching the character of the packages sent under these provisions, was retained. The bill now goes to a Conference Committee. The House very greatly modified the Senate's action touching public documents, and then nonconcurred in it.

The new French Electoral law has been finally defeated by an almost unanimous vote. The bill contained two highly objectionable provisions. It restricted the exercise of the suffrage, and it created an aristocracy of wealthy tax-payers, who were invested with the veto power over new items of municipal expenditure, and who might practically control the entire system of local expenditure. The bill was, therefore, a direct assault upon the most cherished principles of democratic equality in France. It looks like a sign of returning sense in the Assembly when this measure, even as amended, failed to get forty votes in a House numbering over 570 Deputies. It is at least a reassuring symptom that the party of the Right regard this and recent votes as terminating the period of their political influence.

The Senate yesterday agreed to the report of the Finance Conference Committee by a vote of 43 to 19, which is a pretty heavy vote; but of those voting for the bill, only two, Messrs. SHERMAN and THURMAN, have been prominent as opponents of inflation. As the former remarked, the question of increased paper "money," and the question of specie payments are postponed. When they again come up, the issue will be very different from the one reached this session. "Gentlemen may cry peace!" but there can be no peace until the demand notes of the Government cease to be called "money," and are paid.

There is, unhappily, nothing new in the incidents of the murder which occurred in a Murray street bar-room yesterday. Two men, being crazed by liquor, got into a foolish dispute, and one of them having a pistol in his pocket, murder was an inevitable consequence. Such a thing as this has happened in this City often before, and every time it has occurred there has been a general demand that the carrying of firearms shall be made a criminal offense; but with the excitement of the moment, interest in the matter appears to have ceased, and the greatly-desired reform has never been secured. If the law in regard to concealed weapons included pistols, the lawless classes would be very generally disarmed, and the homicides would decrease at least one half. Where so much is to be gained by a change in the statute, it is somewhat strange that it has never been carried out. Care should be taken at the next session of the Legislature to have the law amended in this particular.

Gov. DIX has been compelled by his sense of duty to veto several of the bills left in his hands at the adjournment of the Legislature, and among them we now find the bill providing for the improvement of Tompkins square. It is but a few years since this square was adapted to its present use as a parade ground for the National Guard, at large expense, and it is likely public opinion will sustain the Governor in his conclusion that the proposed improvement should be postponed until another parade ground is provided. But the Governor further shows that this bill is also special legislation of the most unnecessary kind, for if it is desired to make any change in Tompkins square, it can be done by the Commissioner of Public Works under existing laws.

A CONVERTED POLITICIAN.

Everybody must have noticed the curious way in which politicians appear and disappear in this transitory world. A man makes a series of very grave mistakes, and "goes under," to all appearance for the last time. But if he is a man of any shrewdness, he holds his tongue and waits. The accidents of life are numerous, and the chances are always in favor of anybody who has patience enough to bide his time. The public is apt to forget a great many things, and its resentments seldom last very long. Within the last few years, many politicians, of more or less renown, have fallen into blunders which seemed fatal to their future success. But when they wait long enough, they seem to be pretty certain to come up to the surface again. Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE was thought by many to be politically dead, but there are signs of returning animation. It was generally admitted two years ago that Senator SCHURZ had forfeited his reputation for sagacity by involving himself in the ludicrous failure of Cincinnati, and by supposing that HORACE GREELEY could be accepted as the head of a new party. Yet we have no doubt that Senator SCHURZ will some day or other be heard of again, although for two sessions the ordinary reader of the newspapers would scarcely have known that he was still in Congress. But the case of Senator FENTON presents, perhaps, the strongest instance of the vitality which your true politician possesses. He, too, was involved in the stupendous failure of 1872. He had made about every mistake which a "statesman" can commit. He had certainly misunderstood the signs of the times and the feeling of the people. He had endeavored to stab the party which brought him into existence. He used all his influence to defeat that party and its leaders. What happened afterward? He carefully withdrew himself from sight for a year and a half. Then he suddenly reappeared as a "reformer," and at this moment he is said to have "made it up" with the President, he is exchanging compliments with Senator CONKLING, and getting fragments of speeches telegraphed all over the country by the Associated Press. If a cat has nine lives, it is clear that the politician has at least twice the number.

We admit that it is a very touching sight to see Messrs. FENTON and CONKLING falling upon each other's shoulder, and crying out, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." Senator CONKLING is at present engaged in the effort to suppress those public nuisances, the newspapers, and to establish a system under which a good, obedient, faithful "organ" would alone be able to exist. In this work he can doubtless count upon the support of his colleague, for Mr. FENTON has no reason to love newspapers, with the exception of one or two, which have been "faithful" to his own fortunes. Again, Mr. FENTON has settled his differences with the White House, and perhaps is as much in favor of the "third term" as the New-York *Herald* itself. Most people see that the very talk of a third term is wildly ridiculous, and that such an innovation on established precedents would be the ruin of the man or party which attempted it—and therefore they are not disposed to discuss it seriously. The Constitution does not forbid a third term, but the unwritten law does, and there is about as much probability of a man being elected three times in succession as there is of an invitation being extended to NAPOLEON IV. to come and rule over the country. This will be discovered in due season—but Senator FENTON may be pardoned for not discovering it just yet. What particularly occupies his attention at the present moment is the future success of his own fortunes. A variety of circumstances have occurred to render the "Custom-house" unpopular—it is the political scapegoat of the hour. Senator FENTON is not a man of nerve or courage, but he feels that it is perfectly safe to kick at the common football. And so he comes out strongly as a Custom-house reformer, and gammons the correspondents to send a nice little oily speech by telegraph, in which he declares that the new "Moiety bill" does not go quite far enough for him, but that "it ought to be pretty satisfactory as a beginning."

This, as we often are obliged to say, is an age of short memories; but there must be some people still left in the City and State who remember Mr. FENTON when the part he played in politics was not precisely that of Custom-house reformer. He is one of the men, in fact, who have strained every nerve to render the Custom-house a sort of pension department for political hacks. When he was able to secure what he regarded as his "share" of the patronage, he scouted the idea of reform. He and his friends found as many places as they could for persons who had been useful to them in politics. They were not particular as to those persons—even if a man's character was a little tarnished, Senator FENTON did not mind, for he labored under the same disadvantage himself, and knew that the opinion of the world on such slight offenses as arson and embezzlement was liable to be much too strict. While the sun shone, Mr. FENTON made his hay industriously—no one can deny him that much credit; but by and bye Mr. FENTON made hay a little too fast, and there were murmurs. Then he was found one day in the "cold shade" of opposition, and as jobs were no longer possible for him, it occurred to his mind that it would not be a bad idea to come out as the "enemy of jobbery." He was horrified at the idea of giving away offices in recognition of party services. He was shocked to think that Senator A or Representative B should dare to recommend anybody for a place in the Post Office or Custom-house. To be sure, he had fastened a whole army of placemen upon the public, but that was before his conversion. When his eyes were opened, and he had fairly renounced the vanities of this world, he could not bear even the sight of a Custom-house official. His conversion occurred at the very time the doors of the Custom-house were closed against him—but that was only a coincidence, of which the evil-minded were welcome to make what they pleased. There are some men who are only honest when no possible means of dishonesty are left open to them—but that was not Senator FENTON'S case. When he was Governor of this State he was always in favor of fair, even liberal dealing—as several railroad companies of the period could readily testify.

But why cannot the work of grace perform its functions unseen? How is it that we behold Mr. REUBEN E. FENTON coming forward to advertise himself with drum and trumpet—to say nothing of the telegraph? Why, after having done more to degrade and corrupt political life in this State than most other living men, does he now appear as a "Reformer"? We really cannot say. It must be that he is a changed man. He wishes to spend the remainder of his days in doing good to his fellow-creatures. He begins with the merchants of New-York, for whose sufferings under the harrow of the Custom-house his tender heart has often bled, especially since the year 1871. We admit that his term of office expires in 1875. We admit that he hopes to be re-elected—what politician ever voluntarily abandons that hope? We admit that the mercantile community of the State might be of considerable service to Mr. FENTON—he made one particular firm of some use to him years ago. But we cannot suppose that these considerations have any weight with Mr. FENTON. He is far above any thoughts of personal interest or advancement. Let us hope, then, that he will continue his present noble labors, and that he will be re-elected. Reformers are good things, and FENTON is a reformer—therefore we cannot have too many FENTONS in the United States Senate.

THE POSITION OF WOMAN, AS RECENTLY DISCUSSED.

The progress of what has been, rather inaptly, called the "Woman's Rights Movement" is replete with curious contradictions. The most forcible of recent protests against equality in education between boys and girls has arisen in this country, where, from the school-room upward, there are fewer distinctions maintained on account of sex than anywhere else in the world. On the other hand, the most conclusive replies to this argument have been made in England, where the educational barriers in the way of female students are only beginning to fall, and where the legal disabilities of women remain almost untouched. While the most progressive communities of the United States instinctively shrink from the experiment of female suffrage, we find an English Conservative introducing into Parliament a bill for the purpose of conferring the electoral franchise on unmarried women who are householders. While this thin end of the wedge of the enfranchisement of woman is being introduced by an English Tory, with the half-expressed sympathy of Mr. DISRAELI, one of the most ardent and radical of the disciples of JOHN STUART MILL has just come out with a disavowal of the theories of his master on this subject, and has declared himself an uncompromising opponent of female suffrage.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, who has thus broken with the traditions of what is called "advanced liberalism," specifies several reasons for his change of heart. When he advocated Mr. MILL'S theories about female suffrage, "he had not seen the public life of women in the United States." Those who have taken any note of the published utterances of the Cornell Professor of History need hardly be reminded that he has a marvelous talent for loose generalization. No better example of this could be found than in the fact that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH can find no higher result of the public life of women in the United States than the speculations of an obscure and disreputable coterie of agitators, whose chief point of attack is "the tyrannical stringency of the marriage tie." Mr. SMITH touches rather more solid ground when he refers to the disenchantment experienced on reading Mr. MILL'S *Autobiography*, and to the key which that remarkable work afforded to the views of the author about woman's sphere and influence. The circumstances attending Mr. MILL'S marriage were not, as Mr. SMITH perceives, favorable to the cultivation of exalted notions about the sacred institution of the family. To Mr. MILL, as his disciple puts it, "marriage was the union of two philosophers in the pursuit of truth; and in his work on the position and destiny of women, not only does he scarcely think of children, but sex and its influences seem hardly to be present to his mind." The curious looseness of Mr. SMITH'S reasoning, or rather his strangely distorted faculty of observation, is again apparent when we find him concluding, from a few isolated cases, that women can commit murder in the United States with as much impunity as in the late temperance crusade they were guilty of "rioting and injury to the property of tradesmen." He returns to a safer field of generalizing, however, in the assertion that female suffrage in France would restore the Bourbons, and in Germany, or, as might have been added, America, a woman can never be a full citizen where it is part of a citizen's duty to bear arms.

Coming back to the United States, it is curious to find that the medical opponents of female activity in public affairs, and the higher class of female reformers, are, from widely different points of departure, rapidly coming round to a position of substantial agreement. Dr. CLARKE objects to a girl in her teens being subjected to a like educational strain with a boy of the same age, because it tends to check the physical development of womanhood, and interferes with the prospect of bearing healthy offspring, as well as with the prospect of furnishing adequate maternal nourishment for that offspring. Dr. ALLEN, of Lowell, reaches a similar conclusion from a close study of the gradual degeneracy of the physical type of the women of Massachusetts. He asserts that the proposed entry of woman into the strife of business and the rivalry of politics and public life is a thing "physiologically unnatural, abnormal, a violation of the laws of her physical system." This authority does not neglect the fact that fashion is quite as much to blame as perverse educational methods for the undue development of the nervous temperament in the modern American woman. The inability to adequately fulfill the functions of maternity begins with the compression, in the young girl, of vital parts of her structure, "so as greatly to impair the development and healthy action of the lungs, the heart, and the digestive organs." Give these full play and healthy stimulus from girlhood upward, and we shall have mothers of more even health and temper, children of robuster growth, and less vague dissatisfaction on the part of women with the part they play in society.

At this point the doctors are met by the more sensible among female reformers. As the President of the Ladies' Physiological Society, of Brooklyn, puts it: "Ladies' underwear should hang from the shoulders entirely. Unless this is done, the compression of the waist and consequent interference with the circulation of the blood will counteract every effort of ours to establish a perfect system of health in the female." To its war upon the corset this society adds a protest against overluxurious feeding. A member found eating too much pound cake is remonstrated with, and advised to try the bland and healthful influences of mush. The sparing use of meat and the liberal consumption of fish are articles of the hygienic creed of the Brooklyn society, while stimulating liquids and over-exciting amusements are equally tabooed as hurtful. A more promising field of effort for active-minded women could hardly be imagined, and even the doctors who object to feminine active-mindedness must perceive that the success of such a crusade would bring about the very results for which they are striving.

DEPRECIATING THEIR OWN LABOR.

One of the strangest features of the labor question at present is the number of strikes which are brought to the notice of the public. That working men should, when so many of their number are out of employment, so frequently combine to demand a rise in wages, is, to say the least of it, somewhat singular. But upon this point we do not propose, in the present article, to make any comment. What we wish here to speak about is the effect of strikes upon the actual value of the working man's time and labor to his employers, and to the community in general.

There are a great many working people who have an idea that the whole rise in wages which has taken place in the past few years has been on account of combinations for that purpose. Not only do we consider this notion utterly incorrect, but we also believe that such combinations, when carried to the extent which has of late years been common, tend, in the long run, to bring down the wages of the laborer by diminishing the actual value of his services. We do not deny that there have been occasionally instances where employers have unduly sought to keep down wages, in which peaceable combination among those employed has been nothing more than a reasonable and judicious way of obtaining a fair price for their work. At the same time, we are fully convinced that what has principally raised wages is the circumstance that, by the introduction of modern machinery and other inventions, the time of working men is really, on an average, worth more than formerly, and that, consequently, the community can afford to pay more.

One of the chief inquiries in regard to the value of most kinds of labor is, obviously, the question how far it can be depended upon. A farmer, for instance, when he employs men in haying-time, likes to have some little assurance that they are not going to cut his grass and then leave it in the field to take care of itself. This is but a single illustration, and by no means an exaggerated one, of what is the case in the great majority of employments. So far, indeed, as farmers are concerned, there is not often very much trouble in this way. But in mechanical employments, and especially in the building trades, there has—in this City, at any rate—as every one knows, been an immense amount of embarrassment created by men refusing to work just at the point where their stopping would cause the greatest possible loss and inconvenience. It is very clear that for the damage thus occasioned *somebody* must pay. The strikers imagine that the cost comes principally out of the pockets of the master mechanics. So, perhaps, it does for the time being. But employers soon learn to calculate for this as they do for other contingencies. A master mason, for instance, looks upon the possibility of a strike as he does upon that of a heavy rain. For the risk he thus incurs, he practically charges a certain amount. That amount is just so much increase of the difference he expects to realize, between what he expends and what he receives. Nominally he remunerates himself by demanding additional rates for his contracts. In reality, a large part of the loss eventually comes upon the working men themselves. It is their own property which they are thus damaging. It is their own skill and labor of which they are diminishing the value. They themselves, therefore, will be sure to be, in the end, the principal sufferers, however much trouble they may incidentally make for other people.

But the direct influence of strikes, such as those of which we have of late years had so many, is not the only effect produced by them in lowering the real value of the working man's time and labor. The number of young mechanics who, by talking and thinking about strikes when they ought to have been perfecting themselves in their trades, have impaired their proficiency as workmen, exceeds all calculation. As these young men advance in years, and gradually take the places of those who preceded them, they by no means improve the general character of those engaged in their various employments for steadfastness and thoroughness. A young man whose great ambition is to be prominent in trades-unions, is not peculiarly likely to become a mechanic whose services will always be in demand on account of the perfect manner in which he does his work.

As a general rule, the best way for a man to get well paid for his labor is to give it as great a real value as he can. We are fully aware that there are some very important exceptions to this; for the most useful men are not always those that make the most money. But these exceptions are not such as need to be considered in the present connection. There is scarcely any class of individuals to whom the rule we have stated applies so uniformly, and with so little need of qualification, as to laborers and journeymen mechanics. Their work—whatever may be said in regard to that of some other employments—is almost always of a kind in which excellence can be readily seen and easily appreciated.

THE JEROME PARK MEETING.

The time has gone by when it was necessary to persuade people to go to Jerome Park. The beautiful race track at Fordham has become one of the chief attractions of our City, and each successive meeting of the American Jockey Club is looked forward to with greater eagerness and pleasure. And this degree of popular favor the club has fairly earned by the liberality and care which, from the first, have characterized its management. No suspicion of "jockeying" has ever attached to the Fordham track. The improper and demoralizing influences which, too often, elsewhere make the noble sport of racing an eyesore and a reproach, have here been excluded, and the most delicate-minded lady may take her seat upon the grand stand with as little fear of doubtful associations as in her box at the opera.

Moreover—and in this lies the true secret of its success, and the chief of its deserving—the Jockey Club has kept faith with its patrons. It has dealt generously with the owners of race-horses, and honestly with the sight-seeing public. It is, therefore, especial matter of regret that anything should have occurred to dim the reputation or to detract from the full success of a meeting which, up to Thursday last, had been one of the most successful and enjoyable ever held at Jerome Park. Other meetings have been, perhaps, more notable for great events, such as *Kentucky's* memorable contest with time, or the appearance of equine stars like *Bassett* or *Longfellow* or *Monarchist* or *Tom Bowling*. None has ever shown in its various contests so uniform a degree of excellence, or a better average of speed and interest. The race for the Belmont Stakes on Saturday last, carried off by Mr. LORILLARD'S *Saxon* from a field of unusual promise, has rarely been equaled at Jerome Park or elsewhere for brilliancy and excitement. The steeple-chases have been, with one exception, unusually well contested, and unusually free from accident, and the two great performances of Mr. SANFORD'S noble horse, *Preakness*, in beating competitors to whom he had given twenty to fifty pounds, would alone have made the reputation of the meeting. It is a mistake to suppose that the absence of recognized "cracks" from the list of competitors detracts from the interest of the race. The contrary is often true, and a close struggle between two well-matched horses of the second rank may be much more exciting and better worth seeing than a race which is never in doubt from the start to the homestretch.

In all respects, then, the programme of the meeting for the first four days was admirably arranged, as tens of thousands of delighted spectators abundantly testified. But Thursday's racing was a complete and conspicuous failure, which only an unexpectedly fine steeple-chase saved from utter ignominy. Of five races advertised, two were walk-overs; one had no entries at all; a fourth brought out two competitors so unevenly matched that it was won almost on a hand gallop, and the fifth, a steeple-chase, alone assuaged the disappointment of the spectators, and sent them home in a mood at all approaching good humor. For, although the carriage drive to Jerome Park is pleasant enough to be an attraction in itself, and to redeem even a worse *fiasco*, the trip by the cars, the mode of transit necessarily adopted by three-fourths of those who go, is far from being so agreeable. People do not care to lose a day, and endure the discomfort of a hot and dusty ride, to see the not very exciting spectacle of a walk over. Many doubtless, went on Thursday, who could go only on that day out of the entire six, and their vexation must have been excessive at finding it, so far as sport was concerned, almost a *dies non*.

We make these remarks in no spirit of reproach to the Jockey Club, which has, on the whole, acted so unexceptionably, and which deserves the public gratitude for providing our citizens with a new and noble amusement. Probably no one was more mortified at the failure of Thursday than the managers themselves. The blame for it we do not care to fix. But such a thing ought not to be allowed to occur again. The members of the club and the owners of stables will find their true interest in satisfying the public, even at some personal sacrifice. That this spirit has not been lacking we are well aware, and it has more than once sent horses to the starting-post which, if their owners' inclinations alone had been consulted, would not have left the stable. There is enough good racing stock owned in the club itself to make such a failure as that of Thursday next to inexcusable, more especially if, as we have heard intimated, it was due to the dissatisfaction of owners with the conditions of the various races. That might fairly excuse proprietors of outside stables; it is not an admissible excuse for members of the club.

We look to to-day's racing, however, to redeem the memory of Thursday's, and to restore the average of the meeting. Five good contests are announced, including the now indispensable steeple-chase, and if they are properly filled, the Summer meeting of 1874 will end as satisfactorily as it began.

OBITUARY.

JULES JANIN.

Jules Gabriel Janin, the most eminent of French dramatic critics, is dead. He was born Dec. 24, 1804, at Saint Etienne, in the Department of the Loire. His father was a lawyer. Jules was sent to the local college, and thence, in consequence of several scholastic victories, to the College Louis le Grand, in Paris, where the young man had for schoolmates Lerminier, Sainte-Beuve, and several lads destined to be equally distinguished. Having finished his studies he took up his abode with an aged aunt, and supported himself by giving private lessons. Feeling a strong inclination toward journalism, M. Janin soon commenced contributing to some theatrical newspapers. Next he was added by M. Roqueplan to the staff of the *Figaro*, in the columns of which he carried on a warfare, entered upon while at college, against the Government and the Jesuits. His articles excited attention, and secured for him some reputation. At a later period he became editor of the *Quotidienne*, but afterward left this Ultra-legitimist journals, and wrote for more liberal organs. He founded the *Revue de Paris* and the *Journal des Enfants*, and, at the same period, printed his first book. This achievement was entitled *The Dead Ass and the Guillotined Woman*, and it has had a large number of editions spite of its eccentric title and its singular elements—things delicate and monstrous, and strange events, moving to a lugubrious climax, making up the work. M. Janin took some interest, at that time, in politics, but filled no important part. The brilliant part of his career really began with his appointment to succeed Geoffroy and Hoffmann as dramatic critic of the *Journal des Débats*. Of the talent and power asserted by M. Janin in this position M. Vapereau says: "Avoiding the dogmatic severity of his predecessors, he soon caused the public to relish the graceful lightness and the often paradoxical wit of his *feuilletons*. Entrenched behind the columns of his paper, he dug for himself 'a deep pit' whence he could make and unmake many reputations. He became and 'dubbed himself the 'prince of critics,' and thenceforward exercised, by right of his wit and without any declaration of principles, the most arbitrary and absolute of royalties." M. Janin held his ground at the *Débats* from 1836 until within a few months. His roses were not without thorns. When he married, in 1841, a rich and pretty heiress, he printed an account of his wedding, written in so complacent a vein that he was ridiculed in the public prints for a long while afterward; and in 1865 he was defeated by M. Prévost-Paradol in the election to a *fauteuil* of the French Academy. In addition to M. Janin's countless contributions to the press, he has written an incalculable series of "prefaces," "introductions," "essays," and "treatises," several volumes on art, a translation of Richardson's *Clarissa Harlow*, &c. Under the rather pompous title of *Histoire de la Littérature Dramatique*, his collected *feuilletons*, however, are likely to be accounted his principal achievement. Of late M. Janin had been confined to his dwelling by gout. A year or two ago, if we mistake not, his ambition to be a member of the Academy was gratified, and, but a month since the death of his mother-in-law placed him in possession of a fortune of 2,000,000 francs.

MRS. AUDUBON.

Mrs. Audubon, widow of the celebrated naturalist, John J. Audubon, died in Kellyville, Ky., on Thursday, aged eighty-eight years. She was a lady of unusual attainments, and was the constant companion of her husband in his labors and travels, and visited the principal courts of Europe in his company. For many years past, since his death, she has lived with her relatives in Louisville, Ky.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini's farewell performance by night took place at Booth's Theatre, last evening. He appeared in "Samson." This muscular play, and the muscular performance of the principal artist, have already had notice in these columns. The tragedy is less gloomy in tone than "Saul," but it does not afford scope for a personation as varied in its colors and as rich in detail as Signor Salvini offered in Alfieri's work. Yet the Italian's *Samson* is not devoid of variety in expression, nor of touches indicative of the mind and art of a great actor. His story of the killing of the lion was a splendid piece of heroic declamation; his love passages with *Delilah* were full of a passion as genuine and as mighty as the physical strength to which each motion bore testimony; and his denunciations of his betrayers were fraught with a grief and an anger almost appalling to look upon. There was, as heretofore, great enthusiasm over the representation, and after the curtain had fallen on the picture of the destruction of the temple, the performer was thrice recalled. Signora Piamonti's fine acting in the fourth act elicited almost as hearty assurances of its impressiveness, and she, too, had to come before the footlights anew. Signor Salvini bids farewell to New-York audiences at the matinée to-day. He plays in "Sullivan," *anglice*, "David Garrick."

THE ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY MOVEMENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 19.—The following petition, emanating from the Anti-Secret Society movement, was to-day forwarded to the President at Washington:

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America:

The undersigned citizens of the United States, learning through public announcement that it is proposed to lay the corner-stone of the new Government building in Chicago with Masonic ceremonies on the 24th day of June next—St. John's Day, so called—respectfully represent that under our Constitution and laws no society, sect, or order is entitled to official preferment or precedence over any other order, sect, or society, and they, therefore, do earnestly protest that the order to which it is thus proposed to delegate a work of national interest should not be allowed such recognition, either through its festivals or its rites and ceremonies, which are offensive to the great body of the American people.

The petition is signed by 20,000 persons from sixteen States.

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

LAST NIGHT'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

SPEECH OF MR. BUTLER—HIS DEFENSE OF THE SYSTEM—THE CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.—REPLIES OF MESSRS. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, FOSTER, DAWES, AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, was complimented this evening with the largest audience that has been seen in the House this session. A large portion of the members were in their seats, the Speaker himself was in the chair, the galleries on the four sides of the hall were crowded with spectators, and the correspondents of the newspapers filled the reporters' gallery. For a wonder he was permitted to speak without being surrounded by a crowd of members. All kept their seats and listened in silence while Mr. Butler, standing in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and turning his back on the Speaker, faced the members and delivered an off-hand speech on the question of the Sanborn contracts and moieties to informers. The thermometer in the hall stood at 86°, and furnished sufficient excuse for the agitation of palm-leaf fans on the floor and in the galleries. The whole scene was decidedly theatrical. He said that failing health and the imperative orders of his physicians had prevented him from taking part in the discussion of the bill to abolish the moiety system when it was before the House, but he hardly regretted it because the amendments proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means having passed, he could now speak without being charged with attempting to prevent what might be regarded by some as a needed reform in the laws. No personal relations should enter into what he was about to say. He desired only to raise a warning voice against what be regarded as unwise legislation. The moiety system had come down to us from the earliest English Revenue laws. It had been ingrafted upon our system by Hamilton, and had had the support of every Congress and every Administration up to this one. The Committee of Ways and Means had told the House that in England the system had been abolished, but they had forgotten to state the other part of the case, that England had also abolished ad valorem duties, and now collected specific duties only, and those on only seven articles, while ours are mostly ad valorem duties, and are collected on more than 3,200 different articles. The committee had forgotten to state, also, that England had a Preventive Service, consisting of trained men, while we with an infinitely larger frontier have nothing of the kind, except twenty-five detective agents of the Treasury. The advocates of this change, asked why, with honest revenue officers, the revenue could not be collected without informers. The answer was plain, because we levy duties on every article of convenience, comfort, and luxury, and it was impossible to get, for $1,500 a year, the services of men so skilled in the arts and sciences, as to be able to distinguish and to value correctly, so many and various articles, and even if the revenue officers had the necessary skill, they would still need to have the cunning and experience of detectives in order to discover and defeat the devices of men whose intellects were sharpened by the desire of unlawful gain. The mere smuggler brings in his goods in small vessels, said Mr. Butler, but the great importer brings in his in 3,000-ton ships, and bribes the Custom-house officers to let them in, or, by a confederate partner, swears them through, and makes hundreds of thousands of dollars by a single venture, and becomes a merchant prince, and probably builds a church for his gains and becomes noted for his charities, which advertise his house and bring it custom. This is no fancy picture. But it is said that we must take for granted that the merchants are honest, that it is not to be assumed that they will defraud the Government, and that all this machinery only serves to vex and oppress them when they happen to make mistakes. The committee seem to have forgotten that when a merchant makes a mistake the law provides for the remission of the penalty. No penalty can be inflicted upon a merchant if he can convince the Secretary of the Treasury that it was only a mistake. But an illustration of this will do far better than argument, and lest I should be supposed to have some prejudices, I will illustrate it by the tea trade of Boston, where I have no doubt men are as honest in merchandising as the lot of humanity will admit.

Mr. BUTLER here gave some statistics to show the extent to which tea had been smuggled into Maine from the adjoining territory, until, in 1868, a "pestiferous informer," accompanied by an agent of the Treasury Department, went down and seized books and papers, and recovered very large penalties. The result being that the importation of tea to the obscure places from which it had been smuggled into Maine at once fell off to one-eighth of the former quantity. This case showed the necessity for the informers who stopped this unlawful trade; yet for doing just such work in the service of the Government these men were denounced by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Dawes) as "odious and despised beings," and "putrescent informers." Surely men exposed to such denunciation ought not to be expected to work for less than half the penalties. How much tea ought a man to ask for being abused in this way? [Laughter.] But the Chairman forgot that before the informer could make money by detecting a crime, a crime must have been committed. Somebody must cheat the revenue before anybody can inform against him. He declared, as a startling announcement, that the United States did not receive more than sixty-seven per cent. of its duties on goods where the tariff is ad valorem. In other words, if the Government should collect its present duties honestly, it could pay $100,000,000 of the national debt every year, and yet the people have no higher taxes to pay than they have now. Fraudulent importers by fraudulent invoices charged the people those duties, and pocketed them as part of their profits. By these enormous frauds the Government and the people were the losers, and the importers were the only gainers. He would not have dared to make this very startling and almost incredible statement of the frauds perpetrated by undervaluation and false invoices if he were not fortified by proof, to which he proceeded to call the attention of the House. Having given some figures to show the frauds committed in the importation of worsted goods, silks, velvets, ribbons, &c., he came down to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which had been put forward, he said, by the Committee of Ways and Means, as the *cheval de bataille* of the encounter. If the story told by Mr. Dodge, the senior member of that firm, were true, then the Government should reverently beg the pardon of that firm, pay back all it had got from the firm, and a large sum for smart money besides; but if it was not true, if there was not one single substantial word of truth in it all, then they were simply smuggling, perjured villains, and they ought to have been followed with a great deal more strictness instead of less. Mr. Dodge has stated to the Committee of Ways and Means that up to 1872 no charge had ever been made against his firm. Was that so? Not at all. Congress had had to alter its revenue laws in order to meet the frauds and marauding and cheating and swindling of these highly Christian merchants. [Laughter.] That was a pretty harsh accusation, and it would require to be fully sustained. Mr. Butler proceeded to relate how the law which authorized American statuary to be imported free of duty had been taken advantage of by Phelps, Dodge & Co., who imported statues of the Goddess of Liberty, of Washington, and of Jefferson in lead, tin, and copper, and then turned them from the warehouse into the melting-pot, and he quoted from the *Congressional Globe* what Mr. Thaddeus Stevens stated—the facts—before the House in the Thirty-eighth Congress. And yet William E. Dodge stated in the committee-room of the Ways and Means that up to 1872 his firm had never been charged with anything against the revenues, and he had drawn tears from the eyes of the committee, if the reporters were to be believed. [Laughter.] He could imagine how old Mr. James, the Liverpool partner of the firm, laughed as he chucked down the Goddess of Liberty into the hold. [Laughter.] He knew a Boston merchant (alluding to Mr. Williams, a wine importer,) who, having been detected in frauds on the revenue, went and committed suicide, thereby confessing his guilt; and if old Mr. James had done the same thing it would only have been a like confession of guilt. But importing lead, tin, and copper as statues of the Goddess of Liberty, of Washington, and of Jefferson was not by any means the most serious raid that Phelps, Dodge & Co. had made on the revenue. In 1864, before Grant had organized the Army of the Potomac to cross the Rapidan, when gold was 180, Congress passed a resolution increasing all tariff duties fifty per cent. for sixty days. Mr. Dodge went to the Treasury Department and had a comma taken out of one place and put in another, and thereby cleared $2,250,000. In comparison with that what signified the $300,000 fraud on the importation of fruit by the change of a comma. He had read a letter from Mr. Fessenden, the Secretary of the Treasury, on this point, and his comment on it was that Mr. Fessenden was a good lawyer but a poor tinman. [Laughter.] An interruption by Mr. Dawes, and an inquiry whether he (Dawes) had not given a fair answer to one of Mr. Butler's inquiries, was met by the retort, "I suppose you would not give any other; what made you suppose you would?" At the close of his first hour the question rose whether he should be permitted to proceed.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, who was next entitled to the floor for one hour, yielded half his time to Mr. Butler, and the floor and galleries rang with applause.

The Speaker, with much earnestness, reproved this infraction of the rules, and threatened to have the galleries cleared if repeated.

Mr. BUTLER resumed his speech, and spoke of Mr. Dodge making long sermons by day and prayers by night, while his partner was defrauding the Government to the amount of millions and he himself was giving thousands for the church. Referring to the check for $99,000 sent by the Treasurer of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company in payment of taxes, and to the curious fact that Sanborn in New-York knew the number and description of the check sent to the Treasury Department, he said that that fact was not so remarkable, after all, as the clerk who wrote the check was the same person who had given the information to Sanborn. [Laughter.] There was a proverb that if you scratch a Russian you find a Tartar, and so if you scratch one of Phelps, Dodge & Co. you find a defrauder of the revenue. [Laughter.] It so happened that William E. Dodge was Chairman of the Executive Committee of that very railroad company which owed this $100,000 for delinquent taxes. And this, said he, is Wm. E. Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the merchant prince, the Christian merchant, who imports American statues at the risk of breaking the nose of the Goddess of Liberty, when she is made of lead. [Laughter.] He had a letter read which was written by Mr. Tenny, the Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, referring to Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, as a powerful member of the Democratic Party, who would bring the Sanborn matter to the front. [Laughter.] He also had a letter read, written by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and which had been picked up in the streets of Brooklyn, in which he said that he had been "prepared to rap old Cock-eye." [Roars of laughter, in which Mr. Butler himself joined most heartily, while wiping the perspiration from his streaming brow.] He also had read an affidavit made by Martin Warwick, a witness before the Ways and Means Committee, that Foster had said to him in conversation at the Ebbitt House, "D—n Butler. He ought to be investigated. All the men connected with these contracts are Butler's friends, and you are his friend also." Foster pronounced the statement an unequivocable falsehood, and described Martin Warwick as perfectly-characterless. Mr. Butler went on to comment upon Foster's animus in pursuing the Sanborn investigation, and said that he had mentioned his name (Mr. Butler's) thirty-three times, and every time he had got the answer that Mr. Butler knew nothing or did nothing on the subject, and every time the New-York *Tribune* stated that Gen. Butler's name was involved in the investigation, his colleague's (Mr. Dawes') newspaper reported the same story, and declared that Mr. Sanborn's lawyer, Prescott, was Mr. Butler's private secretary and henchman, whatever that might be. He (Mr. Butler) had never seen Prescott three times, and did not know him by sight. Foster had also in his speech alluded to him (Mr. Butler) twenty-eight times, making sixty-one times in all. And then the New-York *Tribune* said that his (Mr. Butler's) coat tails appeared in the affair. He had no objection to be investigated by anybody; friend or enemy, especially the latter, for the more they investigated him the worse they liked him. [Laughter.] But he objected to the public money being spent for that purpose under the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. If that committee had been attending to the finances a two-thirds majority of the House would not now have to hang their heads in shame that Congress had to go home after a six months' session with no comprehensive measure of revenue or finance passed, or even reported. That committee, instead of attending to its proper duties, had been "rapping Old Cock-eye," examining into his private affairs, and inquiring into the fees which he had received from his clients, but, said he, triumphantly, Old Cock-eye escaped, as usual, without a rap. In conclusion he said: "I look forward to the time when the majority of this House will be opposed to me in politics, and then I ask them to investigate every act of mine and publish its results to the country. I invoke the investigation of a gentlemanly political opposition, and not of a malignant personal spleen and spite, egged on by political rivalry. Because I humbly trust that when my every act is known and understood, authoritatively and exactly in its breadth and motives, the kindly judgment of my countrymen will be, after all rivalry and unkindness of thought has passed away, "He was a man whose virtues over-balanced his faults; who loved his country, his kind, justice, and nobleness." [Applause.]

Mr. FOSTER (mockingly)—Let us pray.

Mr. BUTLER (defiantly)—The gentleman will lead, I suppose. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. FOSTER followed. He narrated the circumstances attending the origin of the Sanborn investigation and said that the Moiety law would have been repealed without investigation had not Sanborn himself asked to be heard. Mr. Sanborn came before the Committee with a cloud of witnesses, and out of their mouths the proof came that the Government was being robbed, and Sanbor got frightened and refused to testify, probably by the advice of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butler.)

Mr. BUTLER—Why do you presume that?

Mr. FOSTER—Because he said he had got a letter from a member of Congress advising him not to testify.

Mr. BUTLER—It was not from me. His counsel was an ex-member of Congress.

Mr. FOSTER—There was nothing but "coat-tails" about it.

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir. There was not even that. Now let me ask you a question. Did you say in that letter that you wanted to get a rap at old Cockeye?

Mr. FOSTER—Yes, I did, [laughter,] and I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if I did not get a rap at him?

Mr. BUTLER—No, not one, not even at his coat-tails. You have just stated that you never got nearer than his coat-tails.

Mr. FOSTER—Well, I think the gentleman was finally knocked down here one day, but we will have no more of this; let me go on with my story.

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, yes.

Mr. FOSTER continued his statement about the origin and cause of the Sanborn investigation, and remarked, ironically, that of course the gentleman, "Mr. Butler, had no connection with the contracts." I don't suppose, said he, that the gentleman knows of Mr. Prescott having an office in the same building with him in Boston. I don't suppose he knows anything about the offer of $5,000 to a Brooklyn paper to take Sanborn's side. I don't suppose he knows anything about Prescott buying up the man who stole my letter and gave it to the gentleman from Massachusetts. Why, I expected my letters to be stolen after I got into the controversy with the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I wrote them on purpose. [Laughter.] There is nothing in any letter that I have written that I am ashamed of; and further, this House had to pass a resolution to keep the gentleman (Mr. Butler) from stealing telegrams; for it was aimed at him. [Laughter.] I know that men have been sent to my district to find out something about the manner of my election, and, further, I am informed that the secret service has been used to send a man to my district under Richardson, as Secretary of the Treasury, and Banfield, as Solicitor, ostensibly to look after a fifty-cent counterfeit plate; but I don't suppose the gentleman from Massachusetts knows anything about it. I don't suppose he knows anything about Jayne sending anybody there, but they have been there. Now, it seems to me, under these provocations, I had a right to say "Old Cock-eye" now and then. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—That is your whole stock in trade.

Mr. FOSTER—It is a very good stock.

Mr. BUTLER—It is all you have got.

Mr. FOSTER then referred to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and said that a more unprovoked, unwarranted, and outrageous assault than that which Mr. Butler had made upon those gentlemen he had never heard, nor had the House. What, be asked, is the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.? In the course of five years they imported $40,000,000 of tin, and they had paid $5,000,000 of duties, and in that time they overvalued their goods some $300,000. The total loss to the revenues in their case is $1,640. Now, in order to judge a case fairly we must look at the surroundings, and does any man suppose that Phelps, Dodge & Co. would rob the country of $1,640?

Mr. BUTLER—No.

Mr. FOSTER—That was all the unpaid duty charged against them. As I have said, we must consider the surroundings. If an ordinary vagabond should take $1,640 in that way, we would call him a thief, but when you take into consideration the high character and standing of these gentlemen, it is highly improbable that they would commit a fraud of that kind. If I should invite the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) to dinner, and next day if I should miss a spoon and find it in his pocket, no one would believe that he had stolen it [laughter;] but if I should find it in the pocket of some vagabond, of course he would be a thief. Now, I give it as my deliberate opinion, and I believe the Committee of Ways and Means unanimously believe, that Phelps, Dodge & Co. were deliberately robbed, and this House and this country never will do justice by them until they pay them their money back again.

Mr. BUTLER—Why don't you bring in your bill for that purpose?

Mr. FOSTER—The time has not come for that, yet.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS also replied to Mr. Butler. That gentleman, he said, had taken an extraordinary course in arguing against a measure after it has become a law, and this was the more remarkable because he had ample opportunity to oppose the Moiety bill when it was still before the House. Three times the consideration of the bill had been postponed to enable the gentleman to appear and discuss it, but he was "sick," although not too sick to denounce the bill vigorously in the cloak-room. Mr. Roberts defended the action of the Committee on Ways and Means from the charge of attacking the Administration, and cited the recommendations of the President in his messages of 1869 and 1871, that the moiety system should be repealed, and Secretary Boutwell's indorsement of the recommendations as Republican authorities that might well offset the representative from the Essex District of Massachusetts. The gentleman had stated that we were now able to collect only about sixty-seven per cent. of the duties, using all this old barbaric system of spies and informers, and, if that were so, surely it was time to try some better system.

Mr. ROBERTS also condemned Mr. Butler's attack upon Phelps, Dodge & Co., whom he described as reputable citizens, who were reputable before the gentleman from Massachusetts came into Congress, and would be so after he should have left it.

Mr. BUTLER—What citizens do you refer to?

Mr. ROBERTS—I refer to the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, its all right! [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBERTS—And I referred to the gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not know so much as the gentleman from Massachusetts does about the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. That is evident, and therefore I ask that the evidence of Jayne, the informer, with reference to the connection of the gentleman (Mr. Butler) with that case, may be read.

Mr. BUTLER—I am very much obliged to you. Will you allow me to reply to it after it is read?

Mr. ROBERTS—No, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER—I thought not.

Mr. ROBERTS—You declined to let me come in; you have had your day in court.

Mr. BUTLER—No, I only declined to let you interrupt me.

The Clerk here read the statement of Jayne in his testimony that he had employed Gen. Butler as counsel, and had paid him a fee.

Mr. ROBERTS said, that will show why the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) knows more about that case, or may claim to know more about one side of that case than I. Perhaps, it is a part of the task which he has undertaken for the fee mentioned in that evidence to assail a reputable mercantile house upon the floor of the American Congress.

Mr. BUTLER—Will the gentleman allow me—

Mr. ROBERTS—No, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER—As brave as a country editor generally is.

Mr. ROBERTS—Brave! I have asked you three times to come into this House to debate this question, and you hadn't the courage to come.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, you asked a sick man. You were very brave. I am well enough now and you won't hear me.

Mr. ROBERTS—You pleaded sickness, and, like a sick girl, cried, "Give me some drink, Titania."

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, I am like Cæsar.

Mr. ROBERTS went on to say, in reply to Mr. Butler's criticism upon the Ways and Means Committee for not bringing in a revenue measure, that they had carefully considered the subject, and had decided that the condition of the business of the country did not warrant them in putting additional burdens upon the people for what the committee had done in abolishing the moiety system, he was willing to take his share of responsibility. He had always felt that the Republican Party was the party of conscience and of progress, and because he so believed, he had been a Republican before the gentleman (Mr. Butler) and expected to be one after that gentleman should have left the party.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, disclaimed that he had any apprehension of anything his colleague (Mr. Butler) might say. When yesterday he objected to having this evening set apart for general debate, he had objected in the interest of the public business; but, if he had known in advance what had taken place to-night, he thought the judgment of the House would be that the utmost friendliness to his colleague would have wished that his objection had prevailed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, protested that in his connection with the Sanborn investigation he had but followed out a line of policy adopted by him in entering on public life. He said that, although he had served on many committees of Congress, he looked back on the work of none of them with more pride and satisfaction than on the work of this Committee of Ways and Means, which had wiped out of the statute book a law which was a blemish to it. If he had any doubt of the popularity of that repeal, it would be removed by the effort of his colleague to-night in trying to baffle the current and to struggle against the condemnation of a system which he was sorry to say his colleague has espoused and felt called upon to defend.

Mr. TREMAIN complained of Mr. Butler that under the pretense of defending two dead and buried institutions—the Jayne rotten moiety system and the Sanborn infamous contracts—he had arraigned Phelps, Dodge & Co. as swindling merchants and as perjured villains. The gentleman from Massachusetts had not the power to raise the dead, and until he had he could neither reverse the judgment of the House and of the country that the Sanborn contract was the most disgraceful and disgusting performance that had ever brought discredit on the American name. With all that gentleman's power to please, and to call down the plaudits of the galleries, he could never recall that judgment. There was in all this broad land but one man who had the boldness to stand up against the unanimous experience of the House, and against the conscientious and honest opinions of a thoughtful and truth-loving community in regard to these transactions. The time for that gentleman to make his defense had been when the question was before the House. He had been invited, and had not come. He had been sick, but he would be sicker yet before he got through with his connection with that infamy. Mr. Tremain defended Phelps, Dodge & Co. in regard to the importation of statuary, and said that that was a stale old story, dug up from the gutters to sustain the rotten cause of Sanborn and of Jayne, and to bring discredit on the name of Phelps, Dodge & Co. It seemed to him that this whole debate to-night had been in the nature of a funeral oration over the dead and the corrupt, the dead and the condemned, the dead and the infamous. If the gentleman from Massachusetts thought that he was to be hailed as the savior of the Republican Party, he would find that he was laboring under a most egregious mistake. In conclusion he asked leave to publish some remarks on the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I object.

Mr. TREMAIN—Amen.

Mr. BUTLER, commenting on the attacks made upon him to-night, and upon the attempt to quote Shakespeare against him, said "he would quote Shakespeare against them. Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, little dogs, and all, see, they bark at me." [Laughter.]

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS—And bite.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes; but only timid people get the hydrophobia from the bite of little dogs. [Laughter.] Does any other cur want to snap? [Laughter.]

Referring to Mr. Tremain's assertion that that statuary story had been dug out of the gutters, he said that he had taken it from the Congressional reports, where Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was one of the debaters; where Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, was another; and where Thaddeus Stevens was another; and the latter had charged it on Phelps, Dodge & Co. as a swindle.

Mr. TREMAIN again took the floor, and spoke for ten minutes in reply to Mr. Butler's last speech. Referring to Mr. Butler's disclaimer of personalities, Mr. Tremain sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the debate on the Geneva Award bill, in which he spoke of Tweed being hunted by jackals, not by lions; and he said that the time had been, when he was younger than he now was, and had a more imperfect feeling of his duty, that swift and certain punishment would have followed the application of that language; but he trusted he never should forget that solemn injunction, "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." As Shakespeare had been quoted so often to-night he would quote the speech of *Jack Cade* to *Dick*, the butcher, *Swift*, the weaver, and his followers. The difference between the ancient and the modern *Jack Cade* was that instead of there being no more money, the modern one would have basketsful of glittering greenbacks.

The House at 12:10 A. M. adjourned.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The House Committee on the Pacific Railroads this morning received a report prepared by the subcommittee collating the law and facts bearing on Mr. Luttrell's proposition for an investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Contract and Finance Company. After discussion of the subcommittee's report, Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, offered a resolution that, in view of the action already taken by Congress relative to the five per centum fund and interest advances questions, the committee should be discharged from the further consideration of Mr. Luttrell's resolution. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, moved to amend this motion so as to provide that the committee shall advise the House to adopt Mr. Luttrell's resolution for investigation without substantial alteration of language. Before a vote could be taken on either motion, Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for both propositions. The substitute recites that allegations have been made to the House of Representatives affecting the integrity of the Central Pacific management, and that by reason of having granted subsidies the Government is interested in the questions involved. Therefore, the substitute proposes the appointment of a committee of five to investigate during the recess of Congress all facts, especially those regarding the Contract and Finance Company, and whether any officers of the Government have been implicated in the matter, and report by bill or otherwise at the next session, the committee also to have power to send for persons and papers. The committee, without reaching a vote, adjourned, to meet again at 3 this afternoon.

At the afternoon meeting Mr. Killinger's proposition that five members of the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and make an investigation of the Central Pacific contract and finance matters during the recess, and to report to Congress next session, was rejected by a vote of seven against five, those in the affirmative being Messrs. Killinger of Pennsylvania, Williams of Michigan, Neal of Ohio, Wells of Missouri, and Creamer of New-York, the last three Democrats. Mr. Sykes, of Louisiana, then offered a resolution reciting that although Congress has complete power over the Union Pacific Company, its own creation, it has not control over the Central Pacific, which is an incorporation created by the laws of the State of California; also that questions having arisen regarding the contract between this corporation and the United States Government as to interest, advances, and the five per cent. fund, Congress has referred these questions to the courts for adjudication, and no proposed investigation would result in practical good on these subjects, even if it were proper for Congress to express an opinion on the rights of parties while suits are pending. This resolution was adopted by the votes of Messrs. Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Sypher, of Louisiana; Houghton, of California; Crocker, of Massachusetts; Corwin, of Illinois; Williams, of Michigan; McDill, of Iowa; Barnum, of Connecticut, and Creamer, of New-York, against Messrs. Wells, of Missouri; Standeford, of Kentucky, and Neal, of Ohio. A report in accordance with the foregoing action will be submitted to the House before adjournment.

MULLEN'S WALK.

At 3:20 A. M., yesterday, Mullen resumed his walk at the Riding Academy, Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, having completed his 305th mile on Thursday night. During the day he made each successive mile in little over ten minutes at an average, and seemed in excellent spirits. Up to 10 o'clock last night he completed his 357th mile, and proposes to walk from an early hour this morning until midnight with very little intermission. He seemed quite fresh and vigorous during the entire day, and at times walked at the rate of six and a half miles an hour. He completed his 306th mile, or his first mile yesterday morning, in eleven minutes and five seconds, his second in ten minutes and forty-five seconds, and his third in nine minutes and fifty seconds. Toward evening he made still better time, performing his 356th mile in nine minutes and nine seconds. There was a fair attendance of visitors during the day, and his friends are confident that, after making due allowance for the mistake in measuring the track, he will beat Weston's performance.

ASSESSING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—The opinions of the Supreme Court in the important revenue cases argued before it last January have been filed to-day. The questions involved were concerning the assessment of capital stock of corporations by the State Board of Equalization; whether the law prescribing this mode of assessment is constitutional, and whether the rulings and action of the State Board of Equalization, in making such assessment, have been in accordance with the law. On both points the assessment of the capital stock of corporations by the State Board of Equalization is sustained in all cases, except that of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which case the assessment is set aside, because the Revenue law creating the State board and defining its powers says it shall assess the capital stock of all companies "now or hereafter created under the laws of this State," and the Western Union Telegraph Company is not a company created under the laws of Illinois, but is a New-York corporation, allowed by comity to do business in this State. The decision in the case involving the constitutionality of the Railroad law of 1869, known as the "Grab law," declares that as much of the said law as gives to the municipalities having a registered railroad debt, the State or increased valuation over 1868, and the State tax on railroads added, is in conflict with the constitution of 1870, and the subsequent legislation under it. This decision in no way affects the validity of the bonds, nor their rights to registration, nor levy and collection by State authority of the tax to pay interest on them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF MR. BELLEW.

LONDON, June 20—6 A. M.—Mr. Bellew, the reader, died last night after a long and painful illness.

ITALY.

SEVERE ILLNESS OF GARIBALDI.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Daily News* reports that Gen. Garibaldi is so ill that he cannot move, and is incapable of writing or feeding himself.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 20—1 A. M.—Rain prevails on the New-England and Gulf coasts and in Minnesota; generally clear weather prevails in the lake region, the Middle States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic States, and the southern portion of the North-west; the temperature has fallen in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region; it has risen slightly in the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys; the barometer has risen decidedly in New-England and the Middle States, and continues high in the districts east of the Mississippi River; light or gentle, variable winds prevail in all the districts. The Mississippi River has risen at Cairo and Helena, and the Ohio has fallen at Marietta.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, generally clear weather, except on the immediate coast, north or east winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer.

POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES AT JEROME PARK.

The programme of the races to-day at Jerome Park promises excellent sport. There are six races on the card, including a match race for $2,500 between Lawrence and Lorillard's Hyder Ali and P. Lorillard's James A. Pools on the various events sold last evening as follows:

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES—ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH MILE.

Artist	$50	$70
Fadladeen	60	65
Withers	40	45
Minnie Mc.	55	50
Field	40	45

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES—ONE AND A HALF MILE.

Kate Pease	$150	$150
Shylock	45	50
Village Blacksmith	40	45
Merodac	25	30
Fellowcraft	20	25

PURSE RACE FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS—HALF MILE.

Calvin	$35	$55
Weasel	20	40
Willie Burke	25	45
Marsyas filly	20	40
Field	50	70

PURSE RACE FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS—ONE MILE.

Macaroon	$25	$35
Sangamond	20	30
Scratch	15	20
Australian filly	12	18
Reform	25	35
Harry Felter Erastus Corning Atilla	15	20

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES—ONE AND FIVE-EIGHTH MILE.

Springbok	$200	$150
Lizzie Lucas	35	30

MATCH RACE FOR $2,500—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Hyder Ali	$40	$50
James A.	50	60

THE FEAR OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The following leading article in the London *Times* of June 9, on the subject of the fear of hydrophobia, will be found worthy of perusal. It runs thus: "An alarm about canine madness is one that is almost certain to recur periodically with the recurrence of hot weather, although it has long been known to all who are practically acquainted with the subject that neither season nor temperature exerts any appreciable influence upon the prevalence of the disease. In England, where dogs are so often killed in mere panic, no trustworthy statistics with reference to this part of the question can be obtained; in France, where careful observations have been made, it has been shown that the difference between the different periods of the year is only trivial, but that, in fact, more authenticated cases of rabies occur in Spring. The Summer and Winter quarters afford each about the same number, and the Autumn quarter is the least severely visited. During the six years from 1863 to 1868 the French Departmental Reports recorded 89 cases during March, April, and May; 74 during June, July, and August; 64 during September, October, and November; and 75 during December, January, and February. These figures are hardly sufficient to form the basis of any very definite conclusions; and it is probable that the returns themselves may have been imperfect. But it is fair to assume that the errors would balance each other as far as the single question of season is concerned, especially as there is a general concurrence of testimony upon the point. Notwithstanding this, in hot weather, and especially in large towns, it is not uncommon to see dogs which are manifestly suffering from thirst; and a dog which is thirsty and bewildered is almost certain to be condemned as rabid, even though there may not be a particle of evidence to justify the charge. During the last few weeks we have had to record several groundless alarms of this description, and many dogs, probably none of them mad, have been destroyed.

We know but little of the natural history of hydrophobia, the constantly fatal human malady which is caused, sometimes at least, by the bites of rabid animals; but there is season to believe that it may be due in many cases as much to fear as to any infection communicated by the bite. A dog which has lost its master and its way; which has, perhaps, committed some petty theft; which has been pelted and chased and driven frantic with terror, may probably bite half a dozen people before its career is brought to a close. If the dog is then killed, all those whom it has bitten are condemned to weeks or months of mental torture or anxiety; while, if it were shut up and kindly treated, a few hours would often prove that there was no madness in the case, and no harm of any kind to be anticipated. The symptoms of genuine rabies differ widely from the popular conception of the peculiarities of "a mad dog," and are very similar to those which in the human being attend upon forms of insanity accompanied by what are technically called "hallucinations"—that is to say, by voices or visions which have no reality except to the sensations of the sufferer. M. Bouley, of Lyons, who has studied rabies with great care, tells us always to suspect a dog which is restless and which yet wishes for solitude, which goes about snapping at the air or suddenly barking without apparent cause, which seeks or scrapes incessantly, and, above all, which has become too fond of those known to it, and is continually endeavoring to lick their hands and faces. Such symptoms call for seclusion in some place of safety, and for the opinion of a competent veterinary surgeon. But even M. Bouley himself could hardly pronounce upon the case of a dog which had been chased through a crowded thoroughfare as a preliminary to speedy execution by a policeman's truncheon.

The stories about hydrophobia occurring seven years or twenty years after a bite are probably in most cases fables; and, if not fables, they at least show that the disease may arise spontaneously; but yet there is no certainty with regard to the period of time at which it can be said that all danger has ceased. According to the best authorities, when two months have elapsed the person bitten by a rabid animal may entertain a well-grounded hope of escape, and after ninety days the occurrence of hydrophobia is almost exceptional. It appears from the returns furnished by the Police that sixty-seven dogs have been reputed to be mad, and have been destroyed within the metropolitan district between the 1st of January and the 31st of May of the present year. One of these dogs worried forty sheep and killed some ducks, and one of the sheep is said to have died of rabies five weeks afterward. In the other sixty-six cases there was no evidence of madness beyond the fact of the accusation. Not a single case of hydrophobia has been received into any of the metropolitan hospitals, and of twenty-five policemen who have been bitten by dogs only five were sufficiently hurt to be placed upon the sick list, and only one of these is still absent from duty. It would seem from these figures that the fear of hydrophobia recently excited has not been due to the existence of any corresponding degree of danger. If the sixty-six dogs which were said to be mad have bitten any persons, it is certain that none of these have as yet suffered, and that a large proportion of them must now be comparatively safe. But the probabilities are that not one of the dogs was either mad or in the slightest danger of becoming so, and that if they had been shut up and watched for a time, the symptoms which gave rise to the belief would have been found to admit of some different interpretation.

Morse's Luxurene.

A late discovery of purified deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, with other vegetable materials elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a dressing it has no equal. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. —*Advertisement.*

Large Fire at Ithaca.

HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE!

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13, 1874.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel:

DEAR SIRS: On the morning of June 4, our mills value of $40,000, were destroyed by fire. The heat was so intense that it was with difficulty buildings 125 feet across the street were saved.

We had one of your "Champion" safes, large size, in the office. It was subjected to a heat so intense that the knobs on the doors were melted. On forcing the doors open the next day, we found everything safe and perfect, save the "Russia" leather on our books. You may judge our feelings when we inform you that your "Champion" safe saved us thousand of dollars of valuables which could not have been replaced.

Yours truly, WILLIAM & HENRY HALSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES,
Manufactured and sold by
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York.
No. 807 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 60 Sudbury st., Boston.
No. 46 State st., Chicago.
—*Advertisement.*

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, WITH COLD EXTREMITIES, A YELLOWNESS IN THE SKIN, COSTIVENESS, DULL HEADACHE, AND AN INDISPOSITION TO STIR ABOUT, BE SURE YOU ARE IN FOR A BILIOUS ATTACK, SPRINGING FROM A MORE OR LESS DISORDERED LIVER. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS WILL BRING THE LIVER TO A HEALTHY CONDITION, AND SPEEDILY REMOVE ALL BILIARY DISTRESS.—*Advertisement.*

A pure Port Wine is a necessity during the Summer months, and the public will be pleased to know that PARK & TILFORD have for sale the pure Lion Port four years old, made from the Oporto grape by Dr. Sylvester at his vineyards, Lyons, N. Y. Absolute purity is guaranteed by the affidavit of the maker. Observe the brand "Lion Port."—*Advertisement.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

The House of Mr. Ridley so severely Robbed at Gravesend, Long Island, was not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, although his danger had frequently been urged upon him. Removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

HALL'S $4 and $5 Cassimere Hats in "Silvery Pearl" and other shades. No. 87 Fulton street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.

PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.—*Advertisement.*

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, Chap. xii, Verse 23. The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons, all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous Diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa, July 14, 1872.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Stars and Meteors.

At certain seasons meteors dart across the firmament between the earth and the fixed stars. But they quickly vanish, while the fixed stars remain. In the medical firmament the great vegetable invigorant, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, has long been a fixed star of the first magnitude. Little meteors, in the shape of imitations, bearing various names, now and then attempt a glimmering competition with it, but they soon disappear from the field of vision, leaving the glory of the true remedy unimpaired. The number of these will-o'-the-wisps that have come to grief within the last twenty years is beyond computation, and those now in existence are in the last agonies of extinguishment. The standard tonic and alterative, that cures and prevents so many distressing diseases, and which no debilitated invalid ever took without receiving a wonderful accession of strength and vitality, only derives increased popularity from the attempts of charlatans to run their failures in the Hostetter groove.

Chemists Will Tell You

That acid generated in the stomach destroys the teeth; but the vegetable ingredients of SOZODONT neutralize its effects, and form an eminently antiseptic and wholesome dentifrice.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Twenty per Cent. will be Paid for $6,000 or $8,000 to be invested in a first-class business established in this City; security good. Address H. E. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

Wedding Invitations, Foreign Note Papers, Crests, Monograms, general engraving. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Brooks' Boots and Shoes, the Largest Assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Portable Lemonade for Sunday-schools, and excursionists supplied. JAS. PYLE, 350 Washington st.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CLEVELAND—DAVENPORT.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the Elliot Church, Boston Highlands, Dr. CLEMENT CLEVELAND, of New-York, and ANNIE W., daughter of Henry Davenport.

LAWRENCE—LA FORGE.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Port Richmond, Staten Island, by Rev. Mr. Brownie, MARGARETTA LA FORGE to J. D. LAWRENCE, Esq., of this City.

LOSEY—HAINES.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Fifth day, the 18th of Sixth month, by Friends' ceremony, HENRY E. LOSEY to HANNAH B., daughter of the late Franklin Haines.

MAYNARD—MILLS.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the village church at Innerkip, Ontario, Canada, by the Rev. William Craig, GEORGE V. MAYNARD to ANNE, second daughter of Thomas Mills, Esq.

McCLELLAN—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, and Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, Rev. CHARLES HENRY McCLELLAN, of Butler, Penn., to MARIA MALLEVILLE WHEELOCK, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

TOWNER—BANKS.—On Thursday, June 18, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, Paterson, Putnam County, N. Y., by Rev. O. C. Kirkham, JOHN W. TOWNER, of Paterson, to EMILY, youngest daughter of George and Caroline E. Banks, formerly of this City.

WOOD—PATTERSON.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. W. D. Thompson, JEREMIAH M. WOOD, to MARY SANBORN, youngest daughter of Jacob M. Patterson, Esq., both of this City.

WOODWARD—REED.—At Coxsackie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. A. F. Munn, JAMES LAWRENCE WOODWARD, of New-York City, to CLARA, daughter of the late Roswell Reed, of Coxsackie.

DIED.

BANGS.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, 1874, MARY E., wife of Charles W. Bangs, in the 32d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, Francis B. O'Connor, No. 41 7th av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 20, at 3:30 P. M.

BELDEN.—At Dover, N. J., June 18, Rev. WILLIAM BELDEN, aged 64, late Principal of Grammar School No. 44 in this City.

The friends of the family and his former fellow-teachers are invited to attend the funeral at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, corner of 24th st., to-day (Saturday) at 12:30 P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Thursday, 18th inst., at his residence, in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., NATHAN CHAMBERLAIN, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral at Hudson, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 220 East 11th st., FREDERICK JOHNSON, Esq.

Relatives and friends of his family, and those of his son, George F. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, June 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner 10th st. and 2d av.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday afternoon JOHN LAWRENCE, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Phineas and Kate Lawrence, No. 31 West 49th st., on Sunday next, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LLOYD.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., at West Orange, N. J., JANE, widow of the late John C. Lloyd, of this City.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from All Souls' Church, corner 4th av. and 20th st.

PATON.—June 19, at his residence at Dobb's Ferry, THOMAS PATON, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PERCIVAL.—On Thursday, 18th inst., ARTHUR PERCIVAL, youngest son of James H. and Juliet Percival, aged 18 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 48 West 45th st., on Saturday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

NORTHUP.—In Brooklyn, June 18, SARAH FRANCES, wife of Daniel W. Northup, and daughter of John Thornton.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 85 Cumberland st., Saturday, June 20, at 3 P. M.

CONTINENTAL LODGE, No. 287, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the Lodge rooms, Masonic Temple, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 9:30 A. M., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, EDW. VAN TASSELL.

E. M. L. EHLERS, Master.
WM. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY PAPER.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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TRIPLE SHEET.

THE TIMES of Sunday, June 21, among other articles prepared expressly for its columns, will contain:

PLAYING WITH THE WOLF—Or, Various Stages of Poverty in New-York.

NATIONAL CUSTOMS.—Some reasons why they differ from one another.

THE PHILIPPINES.—The soil, people, and products—Germany's Ambition.

MUSIC ABROAD.—A Marriage of Artists—M. Gounod and Mrs. Weldon.

THE NEW COMET.—Its position and appearance—Scientific progress in the knowledge of these bodies—Remarkable comets of the last century.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

DRAMATIC NEWS from all parts of the world.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES' staff of HOME AND FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The managers of THE TIMES *beg to state that they are in negotiation with some of the most eminent writers of the day for original contributions to the Sunday paper.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 20, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st. between 8th and 9th avs.—Sermon on Sunday evening by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy. Subject—Prayer and Natural Law, or, Dr. Tyndall's Prayer Test.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

PHI BETA KAPPA.—REGULAR ANNUAL MEETing of the New-York Delta, at Columbia College, on TUESDAY, June 23 at 4 o'clock P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
VOL. XXIX. NO. LVII. (SUMMER NUMBER.)
CONTENTS:

I.—INFIDEL ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
II.—WOMAN'S DUTIES AND RIGHTS.
III.—SOLAR HEAT AND ITS MODE OF ACTION.
IV.—SWIFT AND HIS ALLEGED TREATMENT OF VARINA VANESSA AND STELLA.
V.—COTTON GROWING, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.
VI.—ANOTHER EXCURSION AMONG SEATS OF LEARNING, GENUINE AND SPURIOUS.
VII.—THE ENGLISH STATE CHURCH AND NON-CONFORMISTS.
VIII.—NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.
IX.—APPENDIX—Insurance, Good, Bad, and Indifferent.

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POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CENtral Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, held this evening, George W. Wilson was unanimously elected President, and Dr. W. J. Stewart Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 19, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 249.3 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $9,750 to Samuel Phillips, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. No other sales were made, the other legal sale in charge of Mr. Miller of a house and lot on Seventh avenue, north of Forty-second street, being adjourned to the 20th inst., and the sale in charge of A. H. Nicolay of a house and lot on Houston street being postponed to to-day. The sale in charge of E. S. Dakin, Referee, was erroneously announced for the Exchange, it taking place at the City Hall. Concerning the Brooklyn sale in charge of A. H. Muller & Son a report will be made on Monday.

At Whitestone, L. I., on Thursday, June 18, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold 202 lots at an average of $190 per lot, and in the total for $38,393. The best portion of the property was not offered. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, at Roselle, N. J., on Thursday, disposed of 121 lots for $11,630.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only sales announced for to-day are the following:

By A. H. Nicolay, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Hatzel, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102, on Houston street, south side, between Clinton and Suffolk streets.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Ridgefield Park, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale of 400 valuable lots. Special train via Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries at 11:30 o'clock.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, West 134th st., n. s., 249.3 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 17.10x99.11	$9,750

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS—THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

202 lots, average $190 per lot; aggregate	$38,393

ROSELLE, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

4 lots, plot No. 1, H. P. Campbell, New-York, $142 50 each	$570
4 lots, plot No. 2, H. P. Campbell, New-York, $137 50 each	550
8 lots, plots Nos. 3 and 4, K. Van Rensselaer, New-York, $100 each	800
8 lots, plots Nos. 5 and 6, L. Scudder, New-York, $100 each	800
4 lots, plot No. 7, W. Clendenin, Roselle, $100 each	400
4 lots, plot No. 8, O. H. Howe, New-York, $100 each	400
4 lots, plots Nos. 9 and 10, J. S. Clemments, New-York, $95 each	380
4 lots, plot No. 12, R. High, New-York, $115 each	460
4 lots, plot No. 11, R. High, New-York, $95 each	380
9 lots, plots Nos. 13 and 14, George W. Reinhardt, New-York, $100 each	900
8 lots, plots Nos. 15 and 16, James A. Sharp, New-York, $97 50 each	390
4 lots, plot No. 17, H. Donaldson, New-York, $95 each	380
4 lots, plot No. 18, H. Donaldson, New-York, $97 50 each	390
4 lots, plot No. 19, W. E. Brown, New-York, $95 each	380
4 lots, plot No. 20, W. E. Brown, New-York, $110 each	440
4 lots, plot No. 21, H. P. Campbell, New-York, $95 each	380
4 lots, plot No. 22, H. P. Campbell, New-York, $107 50 each	430
4 lots, plot No. 23, J. A. Sharp, New-York, $100 each	400
4 lots, plot No. 24, K. Van Rensselaer, New-York, $95 each	380
8 lots, plots Nos. 25 and 26, L. Scudder, New-York, $100 each	800
8 lots, plots Nos. 27 and 28, C. H. How, New-York, $97 50 each	780
8 lots, plots Nos. 29 and 30, J. S. Clemments, New-York, $105 each	840

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 18.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 73d st., 26.10x91	$30,000
Barrow st., No. 41, s. s., 102 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 21x40	6,500
19th st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x42	12,000
Same property	11,000
41st st., n. s., 120.3 ft. e. of Madison av., 14.9x52; also, lot adjoining, on rear, 55.9 ft. east of Madison av., 13x15	19,000
45th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 2d av., 185x100.5, 1-10 part	11,000
Same property, 1-10 part	11,000
Same property, 8-10 part	88,000
46th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5	19,500
129th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d av., 33.4xabout 96	12,000
129th st., s. s., 113.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 33.4x about 98	12,000
129th st., s. s., 146.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 33.4x about 104	12,000
Avenue C, w. s., 151 ft. n. of 12th st., 25x70, ½ part	6,500
Central av., n. e. corner King's Bridge road, 142 377-1000 acres, crossing or touching Central and 2d and 3d and Marion and Berrian avs., and Northern boulevard, West Farms; Berrian av., 300 ft. s. of Southern boulevard, 5 937-1000 acres, West Farms, except land conveyed by C. L. Anthony to Jerome Park Improvement Company, ¼ part	89,416
Lincoln av. and 132d st. and Alexander av. and 133d st., 200x550; Morrisania	126,000
2d av., s. e. corner 59th st., 25.3x75, ½ part	16,500
5th av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 29th st., 24.8x100	50,000
5th av., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 2d st., 40x100; Woodlawn Heights	400

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, w. s., lot No. 319 Church Farm, 25x108, 21 years, per year	$12,500
Clinton place, s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x90, 21 years, per year	450
Chatham st., No. 65, 6 years; 3 years, per year, $1,800; 3 years, per year	2,000
Market st., No. 42, store, 5 years, per year	1,200
Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 55th st., life lease, per year	2,600
South 5th av., No. 83, 3 years, per year	1,200
6th av., No. 490, 10 years; 5 years, per year, $1,200; 5 years, per year	1,500

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JOHN S. DELAVAN, Washington, D. C.
DAVID CADY SMITH, Schenectady, N. Y.
TOWNSEND FONDEY, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, June, 1874.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, delightful country-seat; twenty-two acres high land; house by City builder; has fifteen rooms, and embraces every requisite for a gentleman's residence; very fine approaches and extended views in every direction; ample stable and out-buildings. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

OFFER WANTED FOR ELEGANT HOUSE IN Plainfield; one in Elizabeth, very desirable; will sell either at a very great loss. JAQUES, No. 189 Broadway, Notary Public.

$100.—LOTS IN CREEDMOOR LAWN, (Queens, Long Island,) are the best ever offered. Free daily excursion at 1 o'clock from office, No. 504 3d av., New-York.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE.—GROVE, lawn, and running brook; high location and very fine view. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION SALES.

PEERLESS HOMES ON THE SOUND.

100 ELEGANT VILLA SITES,

400 CHOICE LOTS,

WATER FRONTS AND VIEWS AT

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

BY POSITIVE ORDER OF JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.,

ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 23,

On arrival of the special

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK.

Which will leave foot of Dover st., (Pier No. 28,) East River, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, stopping at the foot of Noble st., Greenpoint, and foot of 33d st., East River, for passengers. Everything will be done to make this the most brilliant auction sale of the season. Music, Banquet, Harrison, Fisher, &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF FIVE HUNDRED LOTS.

HYATT HOMESTEAD,

BETWEEN WINFIELD AND WOODSIDE.

GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED ON LONG ISLAND.

One hundred trains per day pass this property, distant only a few minutes from New-York.

Tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT

RIDGEFIELD PARK, THIS DAY.

400 GLORIOUS VILLA SITES.

Leave via Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry at 11:15 A. M.

Free excursion, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,

NO. 35 WALL ST.

and

NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.

ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,

NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of

WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,

and in pursuance of a decree

OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS on

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND DRIVE, AND 104TH ST.,

AND WATER LOTS ON HUDSON RIVER.

Also HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 WEST 9TH ST., to be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 30,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the undersigned Trustees of LEON FURNISS.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

BLACKWELL & UTLEY,

AUCTIONEERS,

A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE AN ELGANT HOME.

The delightfully-situated premises AT CORONA,

(Formerly West Flushing, Long Island,) near all the railroad stations, well known as the "Randell" Homestead, comprising

LARGE THREE-STORY DWELLING,

(French roof,) and large wing attached,

BARNS, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c., &c.,

and about sixty lots, with

FINEST OF FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

on the premises, by order of William Randell,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874, AT 1 P. M.

The above is in every particular one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York, and is but three minutes' walk from either the Corona or Grinnell stations, and fourteen minutes by rail to HUNTER'S POINT.

For full particulars, maps, photographs, &c., apply to BLACKWELL & UTLEY, No. 93 Liberty st., New-York, or A. P. RIKER, at Woodside and Whitestone.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction on

FRIDAY, July 31, 1874,

at 12 o'clock M.,

at the Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway,

by orders of Administrators,

The three-story brick house and lot, No. 92 Lexington av., between 26th and 27th sts.; lot 19.9x78 feet; house 19.9xabout 40 feet, containing all the modern improvements.

Terms liberal and title indisputable.

Maps and further particulars at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF THE

FIRST-CLASS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT

Three-story and attic brick store and lot

NO. 618 WATER ST.,

opposite Gouverneur slip,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 23,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is well adapted for storage or other heavy business.

Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The six valuable lots, situate on the south-east corner of 115th st. and

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Terms easy. For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON,

Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,

No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.

144 SUPERB BUILDING PLOTS,

admirably located in the beautiful town of

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,

Ten and three-quarter miles from New-York by the Montclair Railway, and four miles beyond Newark, between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Montclair Railroads. This property is five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, and within three minutes of the horse-cars that run direct to Newark. It is in the heart of the town, on Montgomery av., surrounded on all sides by very desirable improvements, and like all the land in this attractive location is high and well drained.

Bloomfield has several churches, many educational institutions, and most excellent society. Its nearness to Newark furnishes additional conveniences in churches, schools, stores, banks, amusements, and railroad trains, there being over 200 trains daily to and from New-York, making an average of one every five minutes of twenty hours out of the twenty-four. As this sale is positive, and without any reservation whatever, the property will be sold to the highest bidder; there never will be a more advantageous opportunity offered to purchase property so eligibly situated. Terms liberal.

Special trains will leave foot of Christopher st. at 10:45, and Barclay st. at 10:50 A. M., stopping at Newark.

Music. Luncheon before the sale. Free passes. Maps, &c., of the auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDSON River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, at Great Neck, Long Island, one mile from landing, or two from depot, house, with two acres or eleven, stable for three horses, cow-house and hennery, garden made, and ice-house filled; would be sold at a fair price and liberal terms. SAMUEL T. KEESE, No. 22 Ferry st.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FULLY FURNISHED COTtage in Newtown, Conn., for three months; contains eleven rooms; price $250; situated on a hill, one a quarter miles from depot; stabling if desired, or horses to let. Address BENJ. G. CURTISS, Sandy Hook, Conn.; or C. S. HINMAN, No. 293 Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine outbuildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; garden made; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to RALPH MEAD, JR., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR TWO months from July 1, at Red Bank, N. J., a house of twenty rooms, well furnished and delightfully situated on the bay. Price, $150 per month. Would refer to U. D. WARD, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET A furnished country seat overlooking the sea; fine grounds, shade, and fruit; rent moderate. H. STETTENWERF, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 129.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay street, near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business. GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR ON MAIDEN lane, suitable for oil or tobacco business. Address YORK, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Summer term opens April 9.

For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

M. C. MITCHELL'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

WEST TISBURY,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

Send for circular.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES, drawing and painting, in one of the most renowned schools, wishes to pass his vacation with a first-class American family in the country where his services as tutor are required; first-class references given and required. Address F. NGL, Post Office Box No. 114, Mott Haven.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher desires pupils; prepares for college. (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 33 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER, VICE ADMIRAL D. C. ROWAN, U. S. N., WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Sixty-three Anvils, Boring-mill, Engine-lathe, Rigging, Rope, Iron, Chain, Rags, Furniture, Canvas, &c., &c.

A deposit required from every purchaser.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer—General Sales-room No. 37 Nassau St., Real Estate Department No. 21 Park Row.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, removed from a country mansion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10:30 o'clock, by
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, June 20, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 46 boxes Palermo Lemons, ex Abyssinia, 30 boxes Menton Lemons, ex Lur.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that I, as assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of HENRY W. SMITH, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, on the 2d day of July, 1874, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, the following-described capital stock of the corporations below named, viz.: 564 shares of Connecticut Peat Fuel Company, 100 shares of American Heat and Light Company of New-York, 58 shares of New-York Gas-light and Heat Company, 4,000 shares of "Petroleum Consolidation" of Pennsylvania, 96 shares of Oxy-hydrogen Heat and Light Company of New-York. For information inquire of undersigned at No. 5 Dey street, New-York.
CHAS. M. HALL, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 M., the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress stands, sewing-machines, dress goods, safe, counters, &c., &c.—Dated New-York City, June 19, 1874.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,

CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.

REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.

DIVINE SERVICES—MORNING, AT 10:30;

EVENING, AT 7:45.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OF NEW-YORK,

Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.

Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

DIVINE SERVICE AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach morning and evening.

STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:

10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4. P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, L. L. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE

IN THE

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.,

at 7:45 P. M.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,

will preach.

The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

THE CONSISTORY OF ST. PAUL'S REformed Dutch Church offer their valuable church property (now occupied by Rev. Dr. Ewer's congregation) situate in 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Reservoir square, with organ and church furniture complete, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, Treasurer, No. 67 East 10th st.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,

57th st., near 8th av.,

Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor.

Morning service at 10:45.

Evening service at 7:45.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SERVICE OF SONG Sunday evening, led by cornet and organ, 7:30 o'clock. Address to young men at 8 o'clock by Rev. J. Kirby Davis. Young men's meetings Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock afternoon.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

A CONFERENCE (FREE TO ALL) OF THE COMmonwealth Church of Humanity, Sunday, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., at DeGarmo Hall, No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.; 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; Sociable Tuesday evening.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. William N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services at 9 and 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, with short address, at 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

A SERVICE OF SONG—SUBJECT "CREATION"—will be held in the Reformed Church, (Dr. Hutton,) on Washington square, Sunday evening, 21st inst., commencing at 7:15 o'clock. The collection for missions.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers provided with seats by the Trustees.

A DAY WITH THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN Second Street M. E. Church.—Preaching on Sunday, at 10:30, by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D.; at 2 P. M., by Rev. A. C. Morehouse, and at 7:45, by Rev. W. McAllister.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, June 21, Rev. Mr. Peabody will preach at 10:45 A. M. Evening service omitted.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching June 21, at 10:30 A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST—William Brunton lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Death in Light of Nature;" and 7:30 P. M., on "Immortality in the Light of Spiritualism." Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. The picnic takes place on the 23d inst., at Pleasant Valley.

A CLERGYMAN HAVING AN HOUR OR two each day to spare can obtain congenial employment by inquiring at No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,

East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Rev. WM. H. THOMAS, Pastor,

will preach

SUNDAY AT 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach every Sunday for several weeks. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER MARket and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday during the Summer months as usual, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, (Protestant Episcopal) 31st st., near 2d av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Rev. E. S. Widdemer in charge. Persons who are not united with other churches are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) corner of Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 21st inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE CALvary Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Divine service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45 by Rev. E. Borel. Seats free.

FIRST PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Summit sts., South Brooklyn.—Rev. A. S. Hunt, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., by John Poisal, D. D., of the Southern Methodist Church, (formerly pastor of the Cherry Street Mariners' M. E. Church, New-York, and of the Duane Street M. E. Church, New-York.) The Pastor will preach in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 21st inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer (choral) 4 P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Elder M. A. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 and 7:30, the Lord willing. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6:30. Come and hear the truth.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st., Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially welcome to each service.

FORSYTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

HE STILL PROCLAIMS IT.—S. S. SNOW, the shepherd of Christ's little flock, will preach the word of prophecy concerning present and impending events, in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and all friends of Christ welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Keys to Human Nature; the Doctrine of Man's Dignity."

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st., Rev. Dr. Makeley, Pastor.—Preaching June 21, morning and evening. Seats free.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, Lafayette place, corner 4th, near Broadway.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. W. H. Ballantine will preach. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting Friday evening 7:45.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church on Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st st. and 9th av., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor. Morning, at 10:30 o'clock, subject "Our Religion;" in the evening at 7:15, Rev. Dr. Burchard will preach.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. Y. Cheney, 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Thirty-seventh Street M. E. Church (between 2d and 3d avs.) to-morrow morning, 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Relation of the Family to the Sabbath-school." Missionary meeting at 2. Evening service, preaching by the Pastor at 7:45. Seats free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK WILL PREACH SUNday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Smith's Academa Hall, corner 4th and South 8th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (entrance on South 8th st.,) on "Personal Offenses;" and in the evening at 7:30. Subject—"Bearing False Witness." Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. WM. P. CORBITT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday, morning and evening. Morning subject—"Imperfect Religion." Evening—"Abraham Offering up His Son Isaac." Seats free. All are invited.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., WILL PREACH at Bethany Chapel, Boulevard and 86th st., Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Services to-morrow at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. and 7:45 P. M.; for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; other days 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 8 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. Jame M. King, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

All are welcome.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, No. 36 Stanton st., Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BROADWAY and 99th st.—Seats free. Bishop Potter will hold a Confirmation in this church on Sunday, 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday, 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SEATS FREE.—COME, AND WELCOME.—REV. George O. Phelps, Pastor, will preach, morning and evening, at the old Allen Street Presbyterian Church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av. and 10th st.

REV. S. HARTWELL PRATT,

for four months past engaged in the revival at Springfield, Mass., will preach on Sunday. Subject, at 10:30 A. M.—"The True, Liberal Religion." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"To What Extent are We Responsible for Our Influence."

All are cordially invited.

UNION SERVICES.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West 22d st., will unite in divine worship with the congregation meeting in the Mission Building corner 18th st. and 7th av. on Sabbath morning, and the congregation worshiping in the Seventh Avenue Mission Building will unite with the Westminster Church in West 22d st. in the afternoon. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., to be conducted by Rev. Geo. D. Mathews. All are invited.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverly place.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will preach in the morning; Rev. R. W. Barnwell in the evening.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. W. A. Eldy on Sabbath, June 21, at 10:30 and 3:30. Strangers cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, hotels, boarding houses, and others, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants, for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable person as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; is a thorough chamber-maid and a good waitress; is willing to make herself useful; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a neat, tidy, competent Protestant girl, with very good City reference; City or country. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—By a German girl of thirty; competent in all the above duties; six and five years' references; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging; country preferred. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY AN ELDERLY ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH a small family of adults, where a first-class cook would be required; she is a competent house-keeper in every respect; gets the family meals without the assistance of the lady, if required; also, marketing; first-class City references. Apply at No. 317 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant women, with good recommendations; one as meat and pastry cook, the other as first-class laundress, head ironer, &c.; they are desirous of obtaining a situation together or separate, in a hotel or boarding-house in the country. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young women, one as good family cook and good laundress, the other as a good chamber-maid and first-class waitress; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-work and Waiting.—By two very neat, tidy young girls, who are willing to do the entire work of a family, in City or country; both thoroughly understand the work in all branches, and will give best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THORough good cook, washer and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent young colored woman, with several years' recommendations; is kind among children, and good disposition. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 136 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference from present employers. Call at No. 205 West 27th st, near 7th av.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent Scotch girls together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; have good reference, and will go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL; strong, healthy, and willing to work, to cook, wash, and iron; understands milk and butter; can get an early breakfast; good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan, is thoroughly capable of cooking in the very best manner and variety; City or country; wages moderate; has satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, &c.; is a good bread baker and pastry cook; makes a variety of desserts; will assist with the washing; best testimonials from last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, THOROUGHLY competent, who understands all branches of the business; meats, pastry, &c.; good recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish woman, for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl to cook, wash, and iron; very willing; City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ARTISTIC COOK, with her own kitchen-maid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, who speaks fluently and teaches German, French, and English; teaches also first-class music, (being a good player,) geography, history, arithmetic, drawing, fancy work; first-rate references and examination testimonials. Address Miss R., Box No. 915 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE OF SMALL girls, from fifteen to twenty years of age, for assisting at general house-work, care children, chamber-work, wait, tend, &c.; City or country; small wages; good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, who will go in the country if desired; can do good plain family cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; will give good recommendations for honesty, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A HEALTHY AND VERY capable Norwegian girl as general servant; has good reference, and not afraid of work; moderate wages required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH two years and six months' recommendations, to do general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, NEAT, TIDY girl, who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, puffs, flutes, ruffling, &c.; either in City or country; good recommendations. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR boarding-house, or hotel, by a neat and very competent young woman; is a first-class laundress; will take moderate wages. Call at or address No. 69 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing in her own rooms, or to go out by the day. Call for two days at No. 326 East 36th st., Room No. 16.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, FOR INFANT or invalid, who thoroughly understands her business; speaks English and French; country preferred; best recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl; for City or country; is of good parents; and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE, to take care of growing children or a baby; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at present situation, No. 671 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO TAKE care of growing children going to the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 153 East 56th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 East 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av.

MALES.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

ATTENDANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ATTENDant on an invalid gentleman; first rate references. Address F. M., Drug store, No. 515 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; understands the management of horses perfectly; is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; can furnish eleven years' first-class City references in regard to honesty, sobriety, &c. Call on or address James, Riding Academy, No. 7 West 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND TO TAKE AN interest on a gentleman's place—By a sober, steady married man; has the best of references from first-class families; would like to settle down with a respectable family; has no incumbrance. Call Saturday and Monday at No. 15 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; thoroughly understands his business; bought horses and carriages, harness and saddles, and ride after a lady; best references from the old country. Address J. C., Box No. 72 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND reliable Englishman, on a gentleman's place; is a thorough coachman, gardener, and dairy man, and willing to be generally useful; has five years' reference from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECtable and temperate single young man, who can drive; either in City or country; is a good groom and a good hand to keep carriages and harness in order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINgle man; perfectly understands his business; can be well recommended. Apply to James J. Hoargon, saddler, No. 22 East 15th st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG (COLORED) MAN, IN A store; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call on or address for two days, A. Morris, No. 9 West 14th st.

PORTER.—CAN GIVE THE BEST OF REFERences. Address G. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—ENGLISH; woman is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and general house-work; man is a good coachman, groom, &c; is used to the care of horses, cattle, &c., and understands farm-work, gardening, milking, &c.; City or country; together or separate; wages no object; have good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN, AGED THIRTY-seven years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, repair roads and walks, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PENMAN, A SITuation as lithographic writer or engrosser. Address PENMAN, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; has three years' City references; speaks French and English; willing, and not afraid of work; will come for small wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 9 East 14th st., Saturday and Monday, from 10 to 4.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman, as day or night watchman in a bank, safe deposit company, factory, or hotel. Address Watchman, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SWISS OR FRENCH LADY'S MAID WANTED—Must thoroughly understand hair-dressing and dress-making, and be very well recommended. Call at No. 619 5th av. Saturday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small American family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.
R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

The stock in trade and store fixtures, with the good will of the business of the late firm name of S. DENNIS & CO., of this City.

The stock in trade consists of a general assortment of hard-ware, agricultural implements, tools, baskets, willow-ware, wood-ware, fancy goods, and house furnishing articles; is chiefly new and well selected, and valued by recent inventory at upward of $15,000 cost.

The business is of upward of thirty years' standing, and is well known throughout the surrounding country.

The store was recently built by the owner expressly for the business; is one of the best in the City, and finely located, and, being owned by the estate, can be leased on favorable terms.

For further particulars, reference may be made of Chas. Dennis, Esq., Vice President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, or on personal application or by letter to
ELIAS F. MORGAN,
Post Office Box No. 424, New-London, Conn.,
acting for the Executrix.

NEW-LONDON, June 12, 1874.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING BUSINESS, WHO could control a capital of $100,000, can hear of a peculiarly pleasant and creditable connection in a well-established concern; business profitable and no competition; only a very desirable party will be treated with. Address C. B. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

$9,000 CASH, AND $4,000 ADDITIONAL in four months; will net 20 to 25 per cent. profit annually, in jobbing metal goods in and from this City; investigation solicited. Parties with above means, and good business habits, can address "INVESTMENT," Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $8,000, FOR which satisfactory security will be given, to extend a business already established and paying a handsome profit; best references given and required. Address D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS FOR LADIES, GENTEEL AND respectable, that will pay $1,500 a year. It can be learned in a short time perfectly; only a small capital required; domestics need not reply to this. Address PHYSICIAN, Post Office Box No. 2,520 New-York.

ANY PARTY HAVING FROM $10,000 UPward, to put into business, can have an opportunity of buying an interest in one of the best enterprises of the day, strictly first-class and legitimate. Address B. R. C., Box No. 4,733 New-York Post Office.

$6,500 WILL BUY BEFORE WEDNESDAY next, grist mill, two run stones, saw mill, fine water power, ten acres, two dwellings near depot. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 149 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN OF INFLEXIBLE INTEGRITY who can command trade, to take an interest in a commission stock house; capital no object. Address with name, Box No. 5,550 Post Office.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 184 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PROPOSALS.

CONDENSED MILK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., June 26, 1874, for supplying the Department with condensed milk for one year, commencing Aug. 1, 1874.

For full particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, June 27.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
HENRY D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, until 4 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NEW-YORK CITY, June 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., July 16, 1874, for supplying for the use of the United States Army 50,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. This amount, at the option of the Commissary General, within six months subsequent to date of award of contract, to be increased as much as 50,000 pounds.

Proposals will state what kind of leaf tobacco is to be used, and when such leaf was raised and cured; whether or not binders are to be used; what kind of casing is to be used; whether the tobacco is to be machine or band made; and where the tobacco is to be manufactured.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS of the tobacco contracted for must be made and delivered within thirty days of notification of award of contract. The remainder must be made and delivered within four months thereafter, provided the Subsistence Department may require not exceeding 20,000 pounds to be delivered per month, until the entire amount has been delivered and accepted. Any tobacco required under the second clause of the first paragraph of this advertisement must be made and delivered, in addition to the above, at a rate not to exceed 10,000 pounds per month, until all the tobacco has been received and accepted.

The tobacco must be made in plugs weighing eight (8) ounces each, and be in every respect equal to the standard which has been adopted by the Subsistence Department.

The tobacco must be packed in caddies of twenty-one pounds net each, and the caddies packed in cases, each case containing eight (8) caddies. The cases to be Lead-lined and securely strapped for shipment.

Samples (one case packed as above) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished, must accompany proposals, and be referred to therein. Reference will also be made in the proposals to the caddies and case to be furnished, as to kind and condition of material, &c.

An officer of the Subsistence Department and an expert will inspect the samples, the leaf to be used, and the tobacco in process of manufacture, and when ready for delivery.

The tobacco will be accepted, which, in all respects, is deemed to be best for the use of the army, the department reserving the right to reject any and all bids, which, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the Government to accept.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS FOR light-vessels, supply-vessels, and tenders in the Third Light-house District.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, for furnishing and delivering rations for the tenders, light-vessels, and supply-vessels, in the Third Light-house District, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-London or New-York, as may be ordered, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables marked A and B attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left or directed to this office, prepaid, if sent by mail.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore U. S. N., and Light-house Inspector.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of L. B. Morris, No. 95 Orange st., New-Haven, Conn., until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of July, 1874, for an iron bridge over the Quinipiac River, between the City of New-Haven and the town of East Haven.

Proposals will be received on plans furnished by the bidder, or on plans furnished by the Bridge Commissioners.

Specifications can be obtained by applying to L. B. Morris, New-Haven, Conn., or to Clemens Herschel, Engineer, No. 9 State st., Boston, Mass.

No proposals will be received after the time specified. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners.
E. EDWIN HALL, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 27th inst., at noon, for furnishing, on the Harbor Dock, on Staten Island, the following materials: Fifty-six thousand feet of yellow pine timber, twenty-five thousand feet of yellow pine flooring, twenty-four thousand feet of merchantable white pine flooring, thirty thousand feet of best quality Michigan lumber, ten thousand feet run of two by three spruce, five hundred hemlock joist, fifteen hundred narrow ceiling, all to be of the best quality of their several kinds.

Specifications and schedule may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, from 8 to 11 A. M., and for further particulars apply by letter to Richard P. Smyth, builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island. Bids must be inclosed in separate envelopes, marked "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to Thomas Greenleaf, Controller, No. 74 Wall st.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy and between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the Rockaway and New Inlets, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the channels of Lake Champlain, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN. Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool. The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

INDIANA	June 22	ILLINOIS	July 9
ABBOTSFORD*	June 25	OHIO	July 16
PENNSYLVANIA	July 2	KENILWORTH*	July 23

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY: Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York, and
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on SATURDAY, June 20, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, June 24
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Sat'day, June 20	Bolivia, Tuesday...June 30
Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 23	Caledonia, Thurs'y, July 2
Italia, Thursday....June 25	Alexandria, Sat....July 4
Elysia, Saturday....June 27	California, Tues....July 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
VADERLAND	June 20	COLINA	June 6
NEDERLAND	July 13	SWITZERLAND	July 1

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
VADERLAND	May 27	SWITZERLAND	June 10
CYBELE	June 24	COLINA	July 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$90	Second Cabin	$60
Steerage	25	Prepaid Certificates	25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vondet Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...June 27
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——..........July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Queen..Sat..June 20, 9 A. M. | Spain.....July 4, 9:30 A. M.
Italy....Sat., June 27, 3 P. M. | Greece...July 11, 2:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 32 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA. F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, June 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, June 20, at 12 noon.

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27
COLIMA..........July 11
ALASKA..........July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ATLAS..........June 26
CLARIBEL..........July 17

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES..........June 26
ETNA..........July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, June 24
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........July 9

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 7.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAN DOMINGO.

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship ASHLAND, Capt. EDWARD WHITEHURST will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to

L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAM-BOATS.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 12th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th..3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th.....3:00 P. M.
Wedn'day, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th.....3:00 P. M.
Thurs'day, 18th..11:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 17th..4:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th.....12:00 M.	Friday, 19th......6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th...11:30 P. M.	

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 18th.. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 18th..11:30 A. M.
Friday, 19th..... 7:00 A. M.	Friday, 19th.....11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.. 8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 20th..12:00 M.
Sunday, 21st..... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 21st.......1:00 P. M.
Monday, 22d...... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d.......1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d....10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d.......2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M. and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st. 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; pier foot of Christopher st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 80 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip) EVERY SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st., at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

A SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—Steam-boat THOS. P. WAY will leave foot Barclay street, North River, on SUNDAY, June 21, at 8 A. M., 24th st., 8.15 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, arrive in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 21, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For New-port at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE CORPORATION heretofore known as the NEW-YORK DIAMOND COMPANY has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. ISAAC HERRMANN, the former President, will continue the business of cutting and polishing diamonds, as successor, in his own name and on his own account. Dated New-York, June 15, 1874.

ISAAC HERRMANN, President.
M. BERLINER, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steamboat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE A. HAZARD,
Providence, R. I.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.

Eight miles East of St. Albans.

Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low; open May until December.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

ON THE SEA SHORE!—WATCH HILL POINT, R. I., (near Stonington, Conn.,)—The Plimpton House, reopened June 15. Visit the best. Excellent surf bathing, boating, and fishing; the coolest and most breezy place on the coast; positively no mosquitoes. Fare from New-York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, $2 75. Terms made acceptable. A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

This celebrated resort is now open for guests.

Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad, within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address

WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

THOMSON HOUSE, AT KANE, PENN., ON THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will open for Summer guests, June 22. Trains leave from the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 10 o'clock night, arriving at Kane at 3:25 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Kane, McKean County, Penn.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ONE AND A half miles stage from Highland Mills, two hours Erie Railway, (short-cut branch;) 1,200 feet elevation, (asthmatic complaints relieved.) Open June 18. Rooms can now be secured. No bar. Terms moderate. Take 9 A. M., 3:30, or 4:30 P. M. train.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Open June 15; pure mountain air, no mosquitoes, extensive lawn, fine drives. Take parlor-cars on Morris and Essex Railroad, 4:10 train.

J. WARREN COLEMAN.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, near Hudson, N. Y.—This water is universally regarded as the best combination of healthy ingredients of any in the country; fine air; beautiful grove; best references given.

C. B. NASH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
June 27, 1874.
WEAVERS & BATES.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PENN., NOW open. Healthy and romantic region. Full particulars at office of

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, (FORMERLY COOPER COTTAGE,) Long Branch, N. J., has been enlarged and refurnished; is now open. Terms reasonable.

GEORGE B. BORTON.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Platz, N. Y.

LEBANON HOUSE, CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—One of the finest locations in Cornwall, pure mountain air, fine drives, charges moderate.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, KINGSTON, TOWNSEND, Proprietor.—Elegant grounds, accommodations; Catskill mountain scenery; $10 weekly; leave Mary Powell, Baldwin, Cornell. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING RACES, 1874,
AT JEROME PARK,

SATURDAY, 6th,	TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th,	THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th,	SATURDAY 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.

Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.
June 6, 10, 13, 16, 18, and 20.

Special trains, with cars reserved for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on above days at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after the races are over. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK-BOOK LOST.

Bank-book No. 378,159, of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 19th day of July, 1874, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND BRIDLES, Linen Sheets, Lap Dusters; Victoria Kersey Blankets for Summer $7 each, regular price, $12. My harness are all hand made; a good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR HORSES, FOURTEEN HANDS high, eight years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; can trot in three and one-half minutes together; also top wagon and harness; sold only for the want of use. Inquire at private stable, No. 118 West 50th st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE coupé horses in the City; stylish and a high stepper; of a bright bay color; seven years old; warranted sound and kind. Can be seen at Miller's stable, No. 50 West 10th st.

FOR SALE—A FAIR OF BRIGHT BAYS, FIFTEEN hands and upward, moderately fast, suitable for a young gentleman or pony phaeton; also, Brewster top wagon and Wood Gibson harness. Apply at FAGAN'S, No. 106 West 22d st.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices.

ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

EAST 61ST ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK—A private family, owning their house, no other boarders, would let, with board, their entire second floor, with exclusive use of bath, closets, &c., on the floor, to a small family who would be permanent, at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,793, Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

EAST 77TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A small family (no boarders) would let the second floor, four large rooms, with bath-room and closets, with or without board, on reasonable terms. Call on or address E. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., ADJOINING UNION League Club.—Furnished rooms, without board; rooms on first floor, with bath; house completely renovated; newly furnished; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.; elegantly-furnished double and single rooms, with or without board; delightful airy location; reference.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.,

First house from 5th av., a handsome suite of rooms to let with board, separately or together; family small; terms moderate. References exchanged.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; price very low for Summer. No. 108 East 24th st., near Madison square.

TO LET.—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with nice rooms and good board. Call and see. No 303 East 36th st., first floor.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD at Summer prices; references exchanged. No. 51 East 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board, for Summer or shorter period.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms in a private family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE.—NEWly and elegantly refitted and furnished; first-class in every respect; large airy rooms; the most accessible, healthy and desirable country house in the vicinity of this City. Only 40 minutes; fifty trains a day; boating, bathing, fishing, billiards, beautiful drives, splendid shade; 200 feet broad piazza. Very favorable terms. Photograph and particulars with

A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—FEW SUMmer boarders at private residence from $8 to $10 per week; beautiful grounds and healthy country; two hours by Erie Railroad, or boats daily by Hudson River. Apply to WILLIAM ORR, Cornwall, or JOHN PARR, No. 647 8th av.

AT BEULAH, LONG ISLAND.—EXCELLENT board; milk, vegetables; stabling; well shaded; pine region; near ocean. A novel feature is the tents, which may be hired for any time. Apply to E. LANGDON, No. 279 4th av., or Mr. KAMPING, No. 77 Cedar st.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE TAKEN IN A small private family at Fort Lee; house located on high ground, well shaded, picturesque and secluded; terms, $5 to $10 per week. Address C. A. P., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD IN A PLEASANT farm house; fine stream of water on grounds; good fishing; fifteen minutes from depot; shade, fruit, vegetables, milk, and eggs abundant. Address M. L. DUNN, Stamford.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF miles above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR ADULTS—IN A PRIvate family at Malden, N. Y., on the Hudson River, a short distance from the steam-boat landing. Address N. CARPENTER, Malden, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON THE line of the Erie Railway not over twenty miles from New-York; location must be pleasant and healthful, and on high ground. Address, giving full particulars, A. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. On and after June 25, the SEDGWICK will make two round trips daily, leaving Sea Cliff 6:45 A. M., and 3 P. M.; foot of Grand st., East River, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A SUNDAY AND EVERY DAY EXCURSION, between New-York, Astoria, Harlem, Morrisania, and High Bridge, landing at Grand st., 9th st., Rabenstien's Park, Christ's Park, Karl's Park; connecting with boats for High Bridge. Steamers HARLEM, MORRISANIA, and SHADY SIDE. Leave Fulton Market slip every forty-five minutes during the day for the above places. Sunday-schools and pic-nic parties carried on reasonable terms.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eaglewood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. P. CROSSETT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., for Norwalk EVERY SATURDAY; returning to the City about 10 P. M., giving excursionists a fine cool sail and an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FISHERMEN, IF YOU WANT TO LOSE A thirty-pound fish, don't use FORSTER'S IMPROVED GIMP GUT. No. 25 Delancey st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

MONDAY, JUNE 22,

For the first time here, Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful comedy,

PERIL;

Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

Produced in splendid style, with new scenery, music, and appointments

Act 1st—The Honeymoon. Act 2d—Jealousy. Act 3d—Breakers. Act 4th—Wrecked in Port. Act 5th—An Affair of Honor.

BRILLIANT CAST!!!

Seats may be secured SIX DAYS in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS,
LA FITTE,
THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.
GRAND OLIO,
By all the specialty artists.

THE CARROLLS | RYNOCK and SMITH,
FRANK JONES, | GORMAN BROTHERS.

Poole's prize drama,
BLUESKIN.
All the old dramatic favorites.
MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SALVINI'S FAREWELL.

GALA MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
TO-DAY, FAREWELL GALA MATINEE, and
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA,

DAVID GARRICK.

SALVINI IN HIS FAMOUS ROLE—SULLIVAN.

Seats at Theatre Box Office and No. 701 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau has no connection with the performance advertised for next Monday evening, at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1874.
GRAND EXTRA FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF
Signor SALVINI
to the United States in Shakespeare's renowned tragedy
OTHELLO.

The sale of seats begins Friday, 19th inst., at the Academy of Music; box seats $2 50; parquet and balcony, $2; general admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

LAST	The young pantomimist and actor Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER in the new sensation of	LAST
MATINEE	MONDAY, or, JACK HARKAWAY Among	NIGHT
AT 2.	THE BRIGANDS.	AT 8.

Last opportunity to see JACK HARKAWAY.
MONDAY, JUNE 22, THE SKELETON HAND,
as originally produced at this establishment.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........CHAS. R. THORNE, Sr.

Every evening and Saturday Matinée at 2. THE CRYPTOGRAM; OR, LOST AND WON. New and elegant scenery; fine Ballet; Masquerade; Panorama of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, &c. In active preparation, "THE TWO ORPHANS."

THE COLOSSEUM.

COLOSSEUM	DAILY AT 1 AND 7.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	The most fashionable resort	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	in the City, cool and	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	well ventilated	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	The Great Illusion of	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	LONDON BY NIGHT.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	the midnight thunder-storm	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	Prof. TOBINS' lectures.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	Admission, $1; no extras.	COLOSSEUM

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE COURT OF DEATH,

BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Dr. COLTON will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

THE COMET PLAINLY AND BEAUTIFULLY seen every clear evening, from 9 to 10, through a good telescope, on the top of No. 143 East 13th st., one door west of 3d av., for 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7½ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

A $450 WEBER PIANO FOR $200.—A $600 pedal, 2-bank, 10-stop Organ for $200; 7-octave pianos, rent $4. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th near 5th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY FITCH, WILLIAM Y. FITCH, and HENRY FITCH, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of May, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE WEYER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS A. BLAUVELT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, assignee in the above matter, that he will sell at public auction, at Eggers' Hotel, in the Village of Spring Valley, Rockland County, State of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 noon, the certain real estate and premises of said bankrupt, of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., consisting of thirty-one lots, on the east side of Second avenue, north of Erie Railway and west of lands of Margaret Ann Taylor, being lots Nos. 32 to 62, inclusive, on map No. 3, lands of H. M. Funston, Spring Valley. Also the right, title, and interest of bankrupt in and to about six acres of land situated in the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., now occupied by Aaron Blauvelt, father of bankrupt, who has a life estate therein, to the highest bidder, subject to all incumbrances.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1874.

BENJAMIN W. DECKER, Assignee,
No. 191 Duane street, New-York City.

LUTHER SHAFER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 37 Park row, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. MENGEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles C. Mengel, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1874.

ALBERT T. STEPHENS, Assignee,
je6-law3w8* No. 166 Water st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL ZEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Daniel Zeimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1874.

D. KRUMSCHEID, Assignee,
ju6-law3w8* No. 18 Mercer st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KALMANN MANNHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Kalmann Mannheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD H. ADAMS, Assignee,
ju13-law3w8* No. 456 Broadway, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN RELICS FOR SALE—A COLLECTION of 1,000 flint spear and arrow heads, knives, disks, &c.; stone axes, peelers, pestles, anvils, &c. Address

GEO. W. MORSE,
Rising Sun, Ind.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED, A front lot, well and centrally located in Green-Wood. Address GREEN-WOOD, Room No. 5, No. 313 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

The coolest and most perfectly VENTILATED PLACE OF AMUSEMENT In America. Windows upon all sides, with a BEAUTIFUL CANVAS CANOPY over the spacious Central Garden of fountains and flowers, forming a bright oasis in the great desert of metropolitan amusement.

THE ENTIRE PROGRAMME Repeated at each performance. While this is true in every particular, the AFTERNOON EXHIBITION at 2 o'clock is specially recommended to ladies and children desirous of avoiding the crowds and excitement inseparable from the evening entertainments.

CHARIOT, HURDLE AND FLAT RACES follow each in brilliant and rapid succession, interspersed with lively contests in speed between HIGHLY TRAINED ANIMALS from all sections of the globe. Pending these contests, especially the HURDLE and FLAT RACING by lady riders, the audience, by retaining their seats, will have an unbroken view of the entire course.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS and DONNYBROOK FAIR, with its medley of amusement, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

P. T. BARNUM'S world renowned MENAGERIE open at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Among the new additions to this wonderful ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION is a MONSTER BLACK RHINOCEROS, just arrived from the Nile, weighing 9,500 pounds! The largest animal of this species ever captured, exceeding by 2,200 pounds the famous specimen now on exhibition in London.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
and
last nights of the emotional play of
FATE,
FATE,
FATE,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
with
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ..as..HELEN FARADAY
LAST FATE MATINEE SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, will be presented for the first time here, an entirely new dramatization of Mrs. Wood's famous romance of EAST LYNNE.

Miss LE CLERCQ in the dual characters of.......... { LADY ISABEL and Mme. VINE

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

BATTERY TO HARLEM RIVER IN TWENTY MINUTES.

A public mass-meeting of business men, property-owners, tax-payers, and citizens generally, will be held at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, on

Monday, June 22, at 12:30 o'clock.

or immediately on the close of the sales of that day, to ask the Governor to sign such City Rapid Transit bills now in his hands as, without injury to the City or its people, promise immediate execution, and especially to sign the GREENWICH ELEVATED EXTENSION BILL, so that the road already partially completed may be fully finished, if possible, within the coming year.

A prominent citizen will preside, and many representative men of ability are expected to present their views on the subject. A statement from the Greenwich Road will be read at the meeting.

W. B. OGDEN, President North Side Association.
WM. R. MARTIN, President West Side Association.
F. B. THURBER, Sec'y N. Y. Cheap Transp't Ass'n. (Indorsing Greenwich Elevated Road only.)
S. B. CHURCH, Chairman Executive Committee, New-York Rapid Transit Association.
JAMES B. COLGATE, President Gold Exchange.
WM. E. DODGE, GEO. H. BLODHEAD, FRANKLIN HOMER.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
d20-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, } Executors.
my30-law6mSa* EUGENE THORN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
my23-law6mS Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
m28-law6mS* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
f14-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS, } Administrators.
ja3-law6mS* MOSES DE WOLF. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix,
No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P CHILD,
f21-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-law6mS* MARTIN PABST Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-law6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS, }
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON, }
ja17-law6mS

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

THE GREAT BOND FORGERY.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL OF ANDREW L. ROBERTS.

CONCLUSION OF THE SUMMING UP OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE—THE CASE FOR THE PEOPLE—JUDGE BRADY'S CHARGE—THE JURY OUT.

The trial of Andrew L. Roberts, the great bond forger, was practically brought to a close last evening, when the case was submitted to the jury. The very important issues which are involved in the trial have induced a great interest in the proceedings, and besides the parties immediately concerned in the result the case was watched with considerable anxiety by legal representatives of prominent commercial interests. At the opening of the court yesterday morning Mr. Hall resumed his address on the part of the prisoner, commenting in a general manner upon the inconsistencies which, he said, characterized the case for the prosecution. He reasserted the theory that the case for the people was instigated by a conspiracy set on foot by "Spence" Pettus and others of his gang, and expressed in the declaration of his wife that she would "send Roberts to State Prison." On this theory he was ready to go to the jury with confidence, cognizant that under a proper charge from the bench only one apparent result could be attained.

District Attorney Phelps, on the part of the prosecution, replied in a serio-comic address to the general remarks of Mr. Hall, and proceeding, observed that the surroundings of the prisoner established the allegation of his connection with the forgeries charged in the indictment. His intimacy with Pettus and Gleason was uncontradicted, and there was no attempt to dispute the assertion that he employed Olmstead, and gave him $100 without requiring any acknowledgment. He claimed that while the evidence of the witnesses for the people was not untainted, yet it was carried to a positive conviction by the sustainment it received from the testimony of parties whose characters were above reproach. The defense endeavored to controvert that evidence, but the effort was a signal failure, except in matters of minor detail. Davis, upon whom they chiefly relied, was a confessed burglar by profession, and though he claimed that he dated his reformation from a certain time, two months from that period he was detected with burglar's tools in his possession. Without entering into minute particulars Mr. Phelps glanced at the general aspect of the evidence for the prosecution, contending that upon no principle of equity or common sense could any other verdict be rendered than that of guilty. He directed special attention to the testimony of Olmstead and Smith, the accomplices of Roberts, remarking that in a case of this character no evidence could be obtained except through accomplices, and, supported as they were by others, there was no doubt of its truth. The District Attorney's speech was regarded as a particularly able effort, and on its conclusion Judge Brady charged the jury.

The charge against the prisoner, he said, is one which strikes at the very foundation of commercial life. Men have dealt, and will continue to deal, with each other upon faith, relying upon the honesty and honor which should mark their business intercourse, guided only by those ordinary precautions which commend themselves, in view of the danger, but not certainty, of deceit. The presence of forgery or a just suspicion of it must be disastrous to this faith, this natural reliance upon each other; and the effect must be to paralyze thrift, and to shut up to some extent at least the avenues which lead to the mart, to the exchange, or the place of business. This is especially so when the medium of intercourse is negotiable securities which are passed from hand to hand upon confidence that they are indeed what they seem to be. Hence the importance of this case hence, you should give to it your careful and deliberate consideration. Having described the statutory definition of forgery in the third degree, for which the defendant was on trial, and announced his intention of not dealing at length with the evidence, the Judge pointed to the testimony of Olmstead and Smith, remarking that incidentally their statements were supported by Mrs. Olmstead and Mrs. Roberts. This was mainly the testimony for the people, and on the part of the defence a conspiracy was urged, and evidence was introduced to contradict the witnesses for the prosecution. All these contradictions, Judge Brady continued, are to be considered as to the credibility of the witnesses affected by them. Are they of sufficient value to destroy the evidence of the person they affect, or are the witnesses so sustained by other facts and circumstances, confirmations and corroborations as to demand belief in their material statement with regard to the main issue? There are many other facts, incidents, and circumstances to be called out of the general evidence, which bear also upon the degree of credit to be given to the witnesses who have been assailed, and to which your attention has been directed. Do you believe Olmstead? Do you believe Smith? If Smith's statement is true, did not the prisoner forge this bond, and did he not do so to defraud? It is said that the peculiarity of this case is that the important elements depend upon the testimony of accomplices—convicts, outlaws—not only on the part of the people, but to some extent, at least, on the part of the defendant. But it must also be said that the crime of forgery is one which cannot always be established by the evidence of persons of character. Men engaged in it do not seek for respectable subscribing witnesses to such a deed. In design and accomplishment for successful results, recourse is had to dishonest means. It cannot well be otherwise, and for the reason that in its very inception it is the offspring of crime, and all who are engaged in it are knowingly criminals. When in the administration of justice it becomes advisable to resort to the accomplice, the mode is subjected only to the rules of law which govern the subject, and they are that although a jury may convict on such evidence unsupported, and not confirmed, it is the practice of the judges to say that it is not safe to adopt such a course, but, on the contrary, to require confirmatory evidence—material in its character to establish guilty concert between the prisoner and the witness, or leading to the conclusion that they were connected with the offense for which the defendant stands arraigned. The prosecution, having called Olmstead and Smith, have invoked the practice and so you are instructed that you should be satisfied by careful investigation that these men, either or both, are sustained by such confirmatory evidence. The witness, Davis, produced on the part of the defendant, is also subjected to the criticism that he is, by his own showing, a convict, and must take the consequences of that circumstance standing by itself on the question of his credibility. It is for you to determine the value of the confirmatory facts, incidents, or circumstances, and to say whether these witnesses, Olmstead and Smith, are worthy of belief or not. Judge Brady continued to observe that they were the judges of all conflicting testimony in the case, and, dismissing them for deliberation, he gave them the customary directions with respect to their finding.

The jury returned shortly after 4 o'clock, and at 8 returned into court and asked whether, if they were convinced that the prisoner was an accomplice in the forging of the bonds, though he did not commit the act himself, they could find a verdict of guilty. Judge Brady replied in the affirmative, and they again retired. Up to 10:30 o'clock they had not agreed, and at that hour Judge Brady ordered that they be locked up for the night, and adjourned the court until this morning.

TROUBLE IN THE FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

From present indications considerable trouble is in store for the members of the Fourteenth street and Second avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Robert Sloss is pastor. It appears that for the past two years, the membership has gradually diminished, and at present the receipts are insufficient to meet expenses, and, as a consequence, assessments are made too often to be agreeable. Some of the congregation claim that the pastor's salary, $5,000 per annum, is too high, and though they have not yet made this opinion public, they intend to do so at no distant period. They believe that the reverend gentleman's services are worth $5,000, but they simply say that they are unable to pay it. On the other hand, there is another section who will not agree to curtail expenses in any way. They are determined to not only retain the pastor, but likewise the choir as it is at present. A dozen of these members have held three meetings, which were not called from the pulpit, and were held for the purpose of making arrangements to sell the Church property to the congregation of Grace chapel for $125,000, and afterward to erect a smaller building for $108,000, putting the balance of the money out at interest, to be applied to paying a portion of the Pastor's salary. At the third meeting the Trustees were informed of these arrangements, and the result was a very stormy discussion. One of the Trustees said "that he considered the present proceedings an injustice to the congregation, who should be the first to be consulted on a matter of this kind. As far as he was concerned, he saw no good reason for selling. The Church and property was free from debt, and in his opinion the best thing to be done was to curtail expenses." He also added that the property by fair valuation was worth $190,000, and he thought it was too great a sacrifice to sell it for $125,000. After some four hours' discussion, it was finally decided to place the matter before the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and request him to give it his immediate attention.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Special Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on Canal and Railway Legislation forwarded yesterday to the Produce Exchange a copy of the minutes of their last meeting, and requested the co-operation of the latter body to promote cheap transportation. A rumor was circulated yesterday that a break had occurred in the Erie Canal, but it was subsequently discovered to be without foundation. A reporter of The Times made inquiries in regard to the alleged grain frauds. The Superintendent of the Exchange, Mr. Grant, stated that no complaint had been brought to the notice of that body. He understood, however, that an outside dealer charged one of the members with dishonorable dealing, and believed that the matter would be brought into the courts.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

AN UNOFFENDING MAN SHOT DEAD BY A SIXTH WARD ROUGH.

A deliberate and unprovoked murder was committed in the lager-beer saloon of Charles Meyer, No. 87 Murray street, shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The saloon, which is situated on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Murray streets, is greatly frequented by carters and men employed around Washington Market. Mortimer Sullivan, the man whose life was so ruthlessly taken, was what is known as a "helper," or a man who unloads produce or meat from the wagons coming to the market. He was forty-one years old, and lived with his wife and four children in the tenement house No. 477 Pearl street. Sullivan was a man of herculean build, and as is almost always the case with remarkably powerful men, was noted for his exceptionally quiet demeanor. The man who committed the murder is Henry or Martin Gill, living at No. 31 Park street. He is also a carrier, and unmarried. Gill is an unprepossessing fellow, about twenty-six years old, and has frequently been arrested in the Sixth Ward for using the knife and pistol. He habitually carried a pistol. Both men frequented Meyer's saloon. Sullivan was much liked by the habitués of the place, owing to his generous, open-hearted manner, and Gill, on the contrary, was avoided on account of his quarrelsome disposition. Gill had been drinking heavily during the previous night, and when drunk one of his fancies was to consider himself a thorough sailor. After the morning work of the market was over yesterday, Gill and Sullivan were in Meyer's saloon drinking. Gill was arguing about the merits of various yachts, and gave Sullivan the lie on several occasions. Then both began throwing dice for drinks. Sullivan won, and Gill at once insulted him and called him vile names. They threw dice again, and Sullivan was again fortunate. This seemed to completely infuriate Gill, who struck Sullivan with all his might in the breast. The good-natured Sullivan only laughed, and said "Go away, Gill, and don't bother me. You are only a boy, and I don't want to hurt you." Gill, seemingly much chagrined, left the saloon, but returned about twenty minutes after, and, walking up to Sullivan, who was standing at the end of the bar, said, "Are you fixed?" Sullivan, not dreaming of any foul play, put his hands in his pockets and smiled. Gill then said, "If you ain't, I am," and, drawing a medium-sized Smith & Wesson revolver, fired one shot into the floor of the saloon. Sullivan then grew afraid, and said, in a conciliatory way, "Gill, my boy, put up that pop-gun and have a drink." Gill put up the pistol and they drank again. They again threw for drinks, and Sullivan again won. Gill then stepped back, drew the revolver, and, saying "I'll fire now, anyhow," discharged the pistol at Sullivan's head. The ball entered Sullivan's left eye, and he fell dead on the floor. Gill rushed out of the saloon, brandishing the revolver, and ran up Murray street. Several citizens gave chase, but Gill turned on them and declared he would kill the first man who attempted to pursue him. Officer Sheldon, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was driving up Murray street in a vender's wagon, the owner of which he had arrested for violation of a Corporation ordinance. No sooner did the officer see Gill running than he jumped off the wagon and seized him. Gill resisted in the most desperate manner. He endeavored to shoot the officer, but in the struggle the pistol was prematurely discharged, and the ball passed through Gill's left hand. By this time an alarm had been given, and a number of policemen from the Third Precinct came to Sheldon's assistance. Warden Brennan drove to Meyer's saloon with the ambulance, but found Sullivan already dead. The body was taken to the Park Hospital. Gill was taken to the City Hall Station and brought before Capt. Leary and Sergt. Hooker. At first he said his name was George Roberts, but finally declared his identity, and told where he resided. In answer to a question he said: "All I know is, he struck me first." Then Capt. Leary said: "And what did you do then?" Gill said in response: "Oh, no you don't. I ain't a going to answer any questions here." An immense crowd had collected around the station-house, and Capt. Leary, taking with him Officer Sheldon and two others, brought Gill to the Coroner's office, where Coroner Woltman assumed charge of the case. Gill refused to answer any questions whatever, and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs. He was taken there under a strong guard of Police. Coroner Woltman in the afternoon impaneled a jury, and fixed Monday next at 11 o'clock for the holding of the inquest. Dr. Early, of the Park Hospital, with Prof. Fluhrer, made a post-mortem examination of Sullivan's body yesterday evening. The ball was found to have traversed the base of the brain. All the internal organs were found in an unusually healthy condition, and the surgeons declared that Sullivan was the finest-made man who had ever come under their professional examination. Sullivan's wife and family are in an almost destitute condition.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the bricklayers—which, according to the bricklayers themselves, as stated on a former occasion, is not a strike, but only a "movement" to obtain higher wages—continues, and there was hardly a change in the aspect of affairs yesterday. Although the Secretary of the Bricklayers' Executive Committee, which was in session at its rooms, No. 295 Third avenue, yesterday, as usual, has a list of the names of some forty contractors engaged in the erection of buildings who are represented as having agreed to the advance demanded, the fact remains that the leading contractors controlling the principal jobs—O'Brien, Weeks, Eidlitz, Darragh, Felter, Conover, and others—are determined to hold out against the advance demanded. These parties met as usual at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, to discuss the prospect of affairs. There it was positively stated that good workmen at the old rate of $3 50 per day could be had in abundance, and that the strike, as is usually the case, must result in a failure. It was stated that bricklayers in quest of employment are now coming here from Albany looking for work, and 500 men could easily be obtained simply by advertising for them. The Brick-layers' Union, in the meantime, is threatening to visit the obstinate employers with a real strike if they do not submit very soon. They will make the strike general, and throw the responsibility on the employers. For this week they will let things go on as they are, but on Monday evening a mass-meeting is to be held at Masonic Hall, when some definite action for the future is to be taken. If a general strike should be decided upon, then, it is said, every Union man will strike, no matter what wages he may receive, whether $4 or less. It was reported that some additional men, employed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal building, in Church street, quit work yesterday morning, joining the strikers, after making a useless demand for the advance. The only Union men now working at the old rate are those employed at a building in the course of erection on Broadway and Fifty-first street, who are continuing their work, it is said, in the belief that the contractors will pay them the advance next week. The men who were in the employ of the contractor O'Brien have not returned, and work is suspended on the new building at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN STATEN ISLAND SOUND.

On Thursday Lieut. Poe, of the United States Army, accompanied by John P. Bonnell, Harbor Master of Elizabeth, N. J., and a party of gentlemen from Philadelphia, visited Shooter's Island, the principal obstruction to navigation in Staten Island Sound. The object of the trip was to take soundings of the channel, to be forwarded to the War Department. The soundings showed that the channel had filled up greatly since 1872, the water at low tide being barely over eight feet in depth, and at high tide a little beyond fifteen feet. Shooter's Island lies directly in the middle of the channel of Staten Island Sound, a mile or so below Elizabethport. The bars that now obstruct navigation have been formed during the past eight or ten years, and the channel is so narrow that many vessels have grounded while endeavoring to get through, and their hulks can be seen at low water. The channel is a great highway for vessels from New York, Boston, and Providence to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Norfolk, and Gen. Newton considers the removal of the obstructions as important to the commerce of New-York as the removal of those at Hell Gate. A bill for the appropriation of $300,000 by the National Government for removing the obstructions will be presented in a few days.

THE SHARPE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.

In the case of James M. Henry against United States Marshal Sharpe and his Deputy Kehoe, for false imprisonment, reported in The Times of yesterday, the jury brought in a sealed verdict, yesterday morning, in favor of plaintiff for six cents damages against each defendant.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The examinations for admission to the Freshman class at Columbia College commenced yesterday, when forty-nine candidates presented themselves. The examinations yesterday were in Classics and English, and consisted of the usual tests to which candidates for admission are subjected. The subjects for admission include the English, Latin, and Greek grammars, Greek and Latin prosody and composition, ancient and modern geography, arithmetic, including the metric system of weights and measures; algebra as far as the end of simple equations, four books of geometry, and several books in the Latin and Greek languages. The mathematical portion of the examination will take place to-day, and the result will probably be made known by Monday or Tuesday. The examination for admission to the School of Mines will take place on Monday. The number of candidates is not yet known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

CLOSING EXERCISES — ADDRESSES AND AWARD OF DIPLOMAS.

The closing exercises of the Charlier Institute were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the new and commodious school created by Prof. Charlier, on Fifty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. The hall, with the exception of a space allotted to the graduating class and scholars, was well filled by an appreciative assemblage. Occupying seats on the platform were Prof. Charlier, the President; Hon. George William Curtis, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Prime, and Hon. E. Delafield Smith. A little after 2 P. M. the exercises opened with music by Zaulig's Band, which was followed by the singing of several very pretty airs by the younger pupils, with organ accompaniment. Rev. Dr. Tyng invoked a blessing on the new building, after which Prof. Charlier delivered a short address, giving a brief outline of his twenty-two years' school-labor in this country, and of the system of training practiced in the institution. When he arrived here he was, Prof. Charlier said, the possessor of $36 and a few letters of introduction, one of which was addressed to the late James Harper, who, on its being presented, said: "My dear Sir, I am a very busy man; I really can do nothing for you; work for yourself." And this advice proved the cue to his ultimate success. Years ago he could have retired from the business with wealth, but he preferred no such selfish course. In speaking of the new building he said that it was a fitting symbol of the growth of the United States, a model of substantiality, and furnished with every convenience and comfort. The Bible was the foundation of the school, plain common sense the rule.

Hon. George William Curtis next spoke. He said that when he was a boy at school he used to believe that the great gentlemen who made speeches at the closing exercises were very excellent men, but uncommonly dull. He was no longer a boy at school, but one of the grown persons who come to make speeches. He had no doubt that he was uncommonly dull, and would assure the boys that he would be brief. We, he continued, with gray heads—legislators, divines, lawyers, and professors, even we young men—are boys like yourselves, with different responsibilities and cares. When you are staggering along bewildered in all the fog of high grammar remember that your teachers went before you in that way only to turn around and lead you on. In speaking of schools and educational systems, he said America owes many a debt to the old country, among them the first principles of liberty of which America is the fostering home. In the year 1500, Count John of Nassau, brother to William of Orange, urging the establishment of a system of common schools, declared with interest that the churches and schools were better than all the arsenals and armies imaginable. Thirty years later the Huguenots brought those schools to Plymouth Rock; and now to-day, three hundred years later, we behold in these schools one of the sure foundations of the America of the future. In addressing the boys, he remarked: "You are consecrated to the growing service of your country. Every boy hopes there is a chance of his becoming President; there is also a chance of his being carried over Niagara. But there is a chance in which to gain a stainless record without the achievement of renown. By studying, treading lies under your feet, you are to live, whether you are seen or unseen, for the greater strength of your country. Follow your course though you leave the world behind, and God will be with you."

At the conclusion of his address, the speaker was greeted with prolonged applause. The distribution of diplomas to the following graduating class was then proceeded with by Hon. E. Delafield Smith, who delivered a brief address: George Prosper Enghardt, Clarence N. Ferris, Henry Graham Hilton, Edward Nathaniel Herzog, Elisha Brooks Joyce, Lucius Littauer, Thomas Minford, Jr., R. Austin Robertson, Jr., Hypolite Rosawig, Charles S. Rindskopf, Henry H. Whitlock, Joseph S. Ulmann, Holland S. Whiting, Leroy Pope Walker, Jr.

The singing of the Doxology and the benediction brought the proceedings to a close.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The examination for advancement at the College of the City of New-York gives the following results, which were announced yesterday at the College Chapel, in the presence of President Webb, and the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes. The Seniors, numbering 37 members, are divided into two sections. Section 1—21 members, 1 deficient; 4 doubtful. Section 2—None deficient, 3 doubtful—this section has 16 members. Junior Class, consisting of 44 members, as follows: Section 1—21 students; 10 doubtful. Section 2—2 deficient; 6 doubtful. The Sophomore Class numbers 80 members: Section 1—4 deficient; 5 doubtful. Section 2—1 deficient; 10 doubtful. Section 3—5 deficient; 15 doubtful. The Freshman Class numbering 130 students, has five sections as follows: Section 1—2 deficient; 7 doubtful. Section 2—None deficient; 10 doubtful. Section 3—None deficient; 11 doubtful. Section 4—6 deficient; 13 doubtful. Section 5—7 deficient; 19 doubtful. In the Introductory Department there are generally large deficiencies. The Collegiate Latin course has 126 students. Of these, 22 failed unconditionally, and 63 are doubtful. In the Collegiate French there are 76 students. Of these, 15 have failed and 36 are doubtful. In the Commercial French course there are 42 students, of which 15 have failed and 15 are doubtful. The Commercial German numbers 102 students, of which 38 have failed and 49 are doubtful. The different Committees of Revision will meet again to consider the doubtful cases. Of these a very large percentage will be allowed another examination, or to commence a trial term next September. The Seniors did exceptionally well, and the four conditional cases will probably be considered favorably. A general drawback seems to have been in mathematics. The Juniors were behind in acoustics, mechanics, and calculus; the Sophomore Class in analytical geometry; the Freshman Class in geometry, mensuration, and trigonometry, and the introductories in algebra.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THIRD STREET SCHOOL.

At Primary School No. 6, in Third street, which was opened only three months ago, the closing exercises took place yesterday in the presence of a large number of visitors. The school, which on opening had only an attendance of twelve pupils, is now attended by 300 pupils. Under the direction of the Principal, Miss Mary L. Hepburn, the school has made considerable progress. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Slote, Mills, Wagner, and Merz. The latter especially referred to the insufficiency of school accommodations in the Seventh Ward. A varied programme, including gymnastic exercises, by two classes, under the direction of Henry Metzner, was performed. The pupils in their various exercises, acquitted themselves admirably.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Eucleian Society of the University of the City of New-York held its annual reunion last evening at its rooms in the University building, Washington square. About thirty members were present, but, with the exception of Prof. Saxton, of the class of '36, and Mr. Brush, of the class of '67, none of the earlier graduates of the University or ex-members of the society attended. In the absence of Prof. Doremus and Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., as the orators of the occasion, Mr. Samuel L. Beekley, the President of '73, and Mr. Brush, delivered short, humorous addresses. At the annual meeting of the society, held recently, the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Russell; Vice President, E. B. Rice; Censor, W. R. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary, J. Haven; Recording Secretary F. Russack; First Editor, J. Auerbach; Second Editor, J. Keeler; Librarian, R. Stevenson; Treasurer, R. Weiner.

The object of the association is the cultivation of oratory and debate among its members.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Orlando B. Wilcox, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Major Walter McFarland, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, and Rev. C. F. Knight, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of New-Hampshire, and Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge O. P. Temple, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, and State Senator Henry C. Connolly, of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Plymouth Church lecture-room was crowded last evening, the occasion being the usual Friday night prayer and conference meeting. The business meeting followed. It was opened by prayer by Mr. Beecher. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell offered themselves as candidates for admission to the church, and were examined by the Pastor and others. A lady from Dr. Scudder's church handed Mr. Beecher a letter of withdrawal from that church, and requested admission to Plymouth church. The meeting was then declared adjourned. The Trustees of Plymouth Church deny that Theodore Tilton has addressed a letter to them, expressing his willingness and desire to answer any summons as a witness, during the next thirty days, to testify concerning certain charges against Mr. Beecher. They say the entire story is false from beginning to end.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The German Central Republican Committee, Dr. Muhr presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery last night. Routine business.

The steam-ship Mosel, which left Bremen June 6, and Southampton June 9, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days.

The body of a man supposed to be Charles Bolden, of No. 303 Navy street, Brooklyn, was found drowned at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street.

Jacob Castelburg, aged twelve, fell out of a third story window of his residence, No. 58 Mott street, to the yard below, and sustained serious injuries.

Peter Flanagan, of No. 69 Forsyth street, was bitten by a mad dog yesterday in front of No. 336 West Twenty-fourth street. The dog was killed by Patrolman Beck, of the Sixteenth Precinct.

Mrs. Annie Badk, of No. 1,331 Third avenue, endeavored to light a stove by means of a kerosene lamp. She was so badly burnt that her removal to Bellevue Hospital was deemed necessary.

The Ladies' Five Points Mission School had their annual excursion and picnic yesterday. Four hundred children, with their custodians, went to West Flushing and enjoyed a rare treat, Stephen Barker, Esq., giving the use of his splendid grove for the occasion.

Several prominent merchants of this City tendered Edmund B. Seaman, Captain of the Port, an elegant official badge as a testimonial of their esteem. He declines on the ground that, while appreciating their good will, he cannot accept a gratuity for the performance of his simple duties.

A mass-meeting will be held at the Exchange Sales-room on Monday, to ask the Governor to sign such Rapid Transit bills as will most benefit the City, especially the Greenwich Elevated Extension bill. The call is signed by W. B. Ogden, William B. Martin, F. B. Thurber, S. E. Church, James B. Colgate, William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, and Franklin Edson.

Judge Benedict opened the United States Circuit Court (criminal side) yesterday at No. 27 Chambers street. The only case on the day's calendar was that of John Fishbeck, who was indicted for passing counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency. The prisoner entered a plea of guilty, and was remanded for sentence until Thursday next, to which day the court adjourned.

A cricket match will be played at Hoboken to-day between the first eleven and the next fifteen of the St. George's Club. A match will be played at Staten Island on next Wednesday and Thursday afternoons between the second eleven of the St. George's Club and those of the Staten Island Club. The Secretary of the Manhattan Cricket Club denies that his club intended to play at Hoboken to-day, but was unable to get its team together.

BROOKLYN.

Henry Handy, driver on one of the Grand street cars, was arrested yesterday and held to answer for running over and killing Eddie Smith, son of Patrick Smith.

Since the advent of Summer, 165 shade trees on Fourth avenue have died from want of proper care. The attention of the Board of City Works has been called to the matter.

Mr. John Spier, of Coney Island, obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court restraining the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad from laying tracks in front of his premises.

The recently tarred roof of the ball-room of Christopher Cook's hotel, on the Jamaica plank-road, fell in on Thursday evening doing $2,000 damage. Fortunately nobody was injured.

President Sullivan, of the City Railroad Company, obtained permission from the Mayor, yesterday, to order the killing of disabled horses without a special permit, as heretofore required.

The creditors of A. R. Samuells, manager of the New Park Theatre, elected yesterday Mr. James Forman Assignee in Bankruptcy. Commissioner Winslow fixed the Assignee's bond at $1,500.

The work of rebuilding the chapel of the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific street, near Fourth avenue, has been commenced, and when completed will, it is estimated, have cost about $15,000.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday afternoon, the Water Purveyor was directed to report some plan for drawing water from the mains for street sprinkling, other than by fire hydrants.

Negotiations are now on foot which will probably culminate in a union of the State Street and Elm Place Congregational Churches. It is said that Rev. G. B. Porteous' friends are seeking to secure the Elm place church.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday and awarded the contracts for supplying the county institutions with groceries, hardware, drugs, &c., up to the 1st of August, to the lowest bidders.

The annual reception of the Intermediate Department of Public School No. 1 was held yesterday morning. A large number of visitors witnessed the exercises, which were very interesting. Ex-Mayor Powell made a short address to the pupils.

Edward Quigley, who resides at No. 479 Adelphi street, had a fight with some of his relatives, residing on Underhill avenue, at a late hour yesterday evening. An artery in his head was cut, and he nearly bled to death before the wound was dressed.

A consultation was held yesterday by Mayor Hunter, Corporation Counsel De Witt, and Henry C. Murphy in reference to the dog law. It was concluded, after an examination of the ordinance, that Mayor Hunter's special action was unnecessary, as every citizen was authorized by law to kill any dog deemed dangerous.

The remains of Rev. John Summerfield, one of the pioneers sent to America by John Wesley, which have been buried in the vault of the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church since 1826, are to be exhumed and sent to Mount Vernon for reinterment. A contemplated alteration in the church makes it necessary to remove the vault.

The trial of Mrs. Merrigan for the murder of Miss Margaret Hammill was again postponed yesterday. Counsel for the defense made affidavit that a material witness was at present absent, and that he was not prepared to go on with the case. Judge Pratt allowed the trial to go over until the October Term. The defense is to be "insanity."

Controller Schroeder has called the attention of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen to the fact that the appropriations for salaries of city officers made in February last, will be exhausted at the end of the present month. At the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen the sums called for by the Controller will be appropriated and charged to the proper accounts.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors it was resolved, on motion, not to pay the bills of the Coroners for inquests held on the bodies of still-born infants. Yesterday an undertaker, who was employed to bury a still-born infant, applied to the Coroners for a death certificate. He was referred to the Board of Health, who sent him back. The undertaker said he would take no further action in the matter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A little girl named Vose, was yesterday reported to have been bitten by a mad dog in the village of West Chester. The dog was shot by Constable Mullin.

A Sunday-school Convention will be held in the Reformed Church, Peekskill, on the 25th inst. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will participate in the services of the day, and deliver a special address in the evening.

The real and personal property within the corporate limits of Peekskill, is valued at $2,637,350, as follows: Real estate, $1,995,950; personal property, $641,400. The amount of tax to be raised this year is about $16,500, making the percentage on every hundred dollars, sixty-three cents, eight cents less than last year.

The forty-second annual gathering of the New-York Camp-meeting Association will take place on the old ground near the village of Sing Sing, on the 18th of August, and continue ten days. The exercises of the meeting will be under the direction of the Presiding Elders Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., and Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D.

The annual election of the officers of the Westchester County Medical Society, resulted in the choice of the following: W. H. Helm, of Sing Sing, President; Z. E. Lewis, Vice President; Dr. Chambers, Secretary; J. G. Wood, Treasurer. Biographical sketches of Drs. Moulton and Stewart were read, and resolutions were adopted in memory of Drs. Sprague and Haight.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders estimate the expenses of the county for the ensuing year at $500,000.

The body of the boy, Michael 'Dooley, who was drowned in the Hackensack River at Jersey City a day or two ago, was recovered yesterday.

The residence of Rev. Mr. Marshall, Pastor of the M. E. Church, at Danellon, was entered by a sneak thief, Thursday night, and robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax is announced to deliver a lecture before the Odd Fellows of Elizabeth Monday evening. He will be the guest of Col. Woodruff, who has invited a number of prominent citizens to meet him.

Jemima Decker, aged sixty-nine years, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at her residence in Bridge street, Newark. County Physician Dodd made an examination, and found that she died from apoplexy.

The five-year-old son of Louis Miller fell from the third-story window of his parents' residence, in Dudley street, Jersey City, yesterday, and striking upon his head on a sharp fragment of stone, sustained probably fatal injuries.

Alexander Krueger was discharged from the County Jail, in Newark, Thursday, where he was awaiting trial on a charge of having hastened the death of John Hoppe, his brother-in-law. Judge Depue examined the papers in the case, and then ordered the prisoner discharged.

Gilbert T. Raisebeck, the New-York lawyer who was convicted in the Essex County Sessions, Newark, on Thursday, of having conspired to defraud the Gardner heirs of a valuable estate left them by their father, was to have been sentenced yesterday, but for some reason sentence was not pronounced.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Dennis Cummins, John Lewis, and Patrick Curtis, the three youths who were concerned in the fracas at the Long Dock, Jersey City, a short time ago, during which Lewis was shot by Cummins, were sentenced to State Prison for one year each.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market entirely unchanged; good grades ruling active and firm at full previous prices; common grades, both native and Texan, dull and drooping; Texan Cows and Steers selling at $1 50@$2 50. Shipments—2,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market fairly active and prices steady and firm at a range of $5@$5 90 for common to choice. Shipments—8,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; market fairly active, but prices weak; sales of good to choice at $4 50@$5 25.

[Advertisement.]

The head is the court of knowledge, reason, wit;
There in the brain those noble judges sit;
And it is evident that all should know the fact,
To be a judge or gentleman requires a gray granite hat.

These hats are sold exclusively at Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon sets..12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:53 | Gov. Island.12:42 | Hell Gate....2:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, June 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hend; Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Batavia, (Br.,) Morland, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Cumeria, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald; Puritan, Doan, Philadelphia, V. H. Brown & Co.

Barks Lizzie Gillespie, (Br.,) Hooper, St. John, N. B., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Ossoinack A., (Aust.,) Ossoinack, Londonderry, J. C. Sager; Maria Francisco, (Aust.,) Gedouch, Alexandria, E., Funch, Edye & Co.; Johannes, (Ger.,) Benge, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Sea Bird, (Br.,) Card, Bassetern, Peniston & Co.; Sura, (Br.,) Wolft, Bridgewater, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Wanderer, (Br.,) Payson, Gloucester, Eng., Eagle & Blakeslee; Alice Wood, (Br.,) Kyffin, Exeter, Eng., Heney & Parker.

Schrs. H. H. Pitts, Fletcher, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; G. N. Dill, Miller, Key West and Tampa Bay, Benner & Pinckney; Charles Shearer, Appleton, Stonington.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow June 4, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Henderson Bros. June 15, lat. 43 13, lon. 54 21, passed bark John Black, from Ardrossan, for Boston.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen June 6 via Southampton 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 12, 1:30 P. M., passed an American steam-ship, bound E.; 16th, 7 A. M., a Cunard steam-ship, do.; same date, 920 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Oder, do.; 19th, 120 miles E. of do., a Hamburg steam-ship, do. The M. brings 419 passengers.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Hunter, Philadelphia, in ballast, to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, (Ger.,) Felberg, Stettin May 28, and Antwerp June 6, with mdse. and 347 passengers to Charles Rammelsberg & Co. June 12, lat. 47 40, lon. 36, passed steam-ship Saxonia, bound E.; same date, lat. 47, lon. 38, a British ship, showing signal P M P I, and bark Director, (Br.,) both bound E.; 16th, a steamer showing two red lights, bound W. in lon. 61; same date, lat. 42, lon. 58, an Anchor Line steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41½, lon. 63, ship Elisa Everett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Frankfurt, (Ger.,) Bulow, Bremen June 2, via Havre 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 12, lat. 42, lon. 53, passed an iceberg; from the Banks of Newfoundland had fine weather; June 16, lat. 42 10, lon. 57, passed steam-ship Oder, hence for Bremen; same date, lat. 42, lon. 59 15, ship Southern Rights, (of Richmond, Me.,) from St. John, N. B., for Bristol; 19th, lat. 41 32, lon. 63 18, ship Eliza Everett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Liverpool, for Sandy Hook. The F. brings 140 passengers.

Bark Rosa, (Ital.,) Cacase, Trappani 59 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 11.

Bark Amelie, (Norw.,) Lunoe, Arendal 44 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Carl Friedrich, (Ger.,) Kunth, Newcastle 57 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to J. W. Schmidt & Co. May 11, lat. 48 13, lon. 39 30, had a hurricane from W. N. W. to N. W., lasting 28 hours, during which stove skylights and bulwarks, and lost and split sails. May 19, lat. 46 55, lon. 41, spoke bark J. F. Nordtman, (Ger.,) from London, for St. John, N. B.

Bark Flora, (Norw.,) Kloster, Swansea April 8, with railway iron to order. May 14, lat. 46 30, lon. 43 35, spoke German schr. showing letters C H B O, bound to Newfoundland; between lat. 46 and 44, lon. 46 and 49, saw several icebergs and a quantity of field ice.

Brig Atlas, (of Bangor,) Powers, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to Bastian & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Philadelphia, in ballast to James Henry.

Brig Virginia, Johnson, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co. June 12, lat. 30 20, lon. 71 51, spoke whaling schr. G. M. Harker, (of Provincetown,) cruising, all well, had 225 bbls. whale oil; Barnegat bearing N. by W., distance 16 miles, passed a vessel's spar held down, apparently attached to a vessel, about 15 feet above the water, and in a dangerous position.

Bark Albatross, (Ger.,) Hannes, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. May 27, lat. 45, lon. 45 44, passed a number of icebergs.

Brig Guido, (Ital.,) Coleagno, New-Ross 37 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Lavina, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Scott, (of St John, N. B.,) Hatfield, New-River, N. B., 10 ds., with laths and deals to Mowe, Cole & Benson—vessel to Heney & Parker. (Incorrectly reported 17th.)

Schr. A. J. Ford, Ford, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Tom Williams, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. C. S. Malleson, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. William Henry, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Ingraham, (of Rockland,) Packard, Fernandina, Fla., 7 ds., with yellow pine to J. S. Ingraham.

Schr. G. P. Wright, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Tarry Not, Dalrow, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. S. C. Smith, Boyd, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Wicks, Gardiner, with ice to the Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Calais, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Saarbuck, ——, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ariel, Sawyer, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Madagascar, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, June 19.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; brig Maria White, from Charleston; schrs. Thomas D. Harrison, from Leghorn; Bennington, from Cadiz, via Gloucester; Freddie W. Alton, from Barcelona; M. R. Somers, from New-Orleans. Spoken, June 9, lat. 40 54, lon. 59 17, bark Schamyl, from Philadelphia, for Stettin.

Also arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brigs Jennie A. Cheney, from Rio Grande; Champion, from Mayaguez; Princeton, from Philadelphia; Abby Thaxter, from Hoboken; schrs. Emeline, from Miragoane; Winner, from Savannah. Returned, British bark Zephyrine, hence for Demerara, put back for repairs, having lost a jibboom while in contact with an unknown schr. off Cape Cod, Thursday night.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—Arr. bark N. C. Kjerkguard, from Cork, in ballast, seking.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 19.—The British ship Bristolian, of Liverpool, with lumber from Pensacola, which was ashore on Crocker's Reef, was hauled ashore by the revenue steamer W. H. Seward and proceeded to her destination.

LEWES, Del., June 19.—Passed up, bark Autocrat, a North-German bark, and two unknown barks.

Arr. revenue steamer Hamilton, and United States steamer Rose, from Brandywine.

Went to sea, barkentine Pauola.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 19.—Cld. steamer Cortes, for New-York; barks John E. Chase, for Lisbon; Domenico, for Cette.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Dallas, from New-York.

Sld. steamer City of San Antonio and ship Caledonia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 19.—Passed up, steamer Indiana, from New-York, (at 5:40 A. M.;) schrs. Clara Smith, from Boston; Gen. Harris, from Norfolk; steamers Saxon, from Boston; Vicksburg, from New-York.

Passed down, barks Margaret Evans, for Antwerp; Bloomidon, for Rotterdam; brigs Joseph Clark, for Waldoboro; Alice Lee, for Charleston; schrs. Sinnickson, for Boston; Joseph Hay, for New-Bedford; Jas. B. Hewitt, W. A. Lovering, J. C. Thompson, Sam. McMenomy, and Cora Etta, for Boston; Douglass Haynes, for Bath.

The position of the schr. ashore on the bulkhead is unchanged. Steamers Leopard, for Boston; James S. Green, for Norfolk; Fanita, for New-York; Norfolk, for Norfolk; schrs. E. G. Willard, for Portland; Mary Emerick, for Charleston; Sarah S. Harding, for Boston, and brig Sea Spray, for Cork.

A deep-laden lumber schr. went ashore yesterday on the Bulkhead, and still remains there.

The steamer Vindicator, from New-York; schrs. T. A. Blosom, from Salem; Florida, from Belfast; Julia A. Crawford, from Danvers; Marshall Perrin, from Providence, and Lizzie B. Gregg, from Portland, passed up this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The steamer Constitution sld. at noon yesterday with 97 passengers, $18,259 in treasure for England, and 1,600 tons of freight, 600 tons of which for New-York and the remainder for European and Central American ports. She will touch only at Acapulco, the intention being to turn her around immediately with a full cargo for this port.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 18.—Arr. brig Kaluna, Baltimore, for Boston; schrs. Sarah Cullen, Philadelphia, for Boston; S. H. Sharp, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Seina, Fall River, for do.; J. M. Flanagan, Hoboken, for do.; Maria Aslade, New-York, for Bangor; Juliet, Port Johnson, for Salem; Eveline, Rappahannock River, for Belfast; Nabant, Rondout, for Portsmouth; Teaser, South Amboy, for Freeport; Exchange, Elizabethport, for Gardiner; J. C. Rogers, do., for Augusta; Etta M. Story, of, and for Harwich, with 220 barrels of mackerel; fishing schrs. Water Sprite, of Cohasset; Alfalfa, of Gloucester, and Nellie Burns, of Provincetown, bound S. mackereling.

Sld. of the above arrivals, schr. Ella M. Story and all before reported excepting schrs. Lark and Saxon, which are repairing, and Florida.

Wind from S. W. to N. W.; moderate.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, June 19.—The steamer Cleopatra, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., June 16.—Arr. steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from New-York.

June 18.—The steam-ship Colima sld. from Panama, June 18, for San Francisco with 280 passengers and 1,240 tons of freight.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 19.—Sld. for the United States, Deodata, Nordklyn, H. F. Hussey, Jas. Ford, Valparaiso, T. J. Southard, Henoch, Jason, Swift, Mizpah, Konkordia, Evening Star, Dreadnought, Meridian, and Serafino.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Lucille, for Wilmington, N. C.; William Kennedy, for Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; bark Johann Broderson, for Queenstown or Plymouth, for orders; brig Edith Hall, for Charleston; schrs. Isaac [illegible], for Boston; Helen Saybrook, for Connecticut; Henry E. Barnes, for New-Haven.

Sld. barks Trafik, for Dublin; Prince [illegible], for London; Rialto, for Antigua; brig Bessie, for Halifax.

Arr. out from the United States on the 15th inst., Eolus, Mercur, Lizzie Wright, Uncle Joe, and Helen Clinton.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst., Niagara.

Also arr. out from the United States, Prudente and Maid of Glanwern.

The new steam-ship Wieland, of the German Transatlantic Company, to run between Hamburg and New-York, has been successfully launched at Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, June 19.—The Cunard steam-ship Scotia Capt. Lott, from New-York June 10, arr. here at 7 P. M., and proceeded to Liverpool.

The steam-ship City of Paris sld. hence to-day for New-York.

GLASGOW, June 19.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Tyriad, Capt. Lawson, arr. here to-day from St. John, N. B., June 4.

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138 & 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR Have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and embraces all the most popular of prevailing styles for all occasions and occupations.

$10 Suits, Suits, $30
$15 Suits, Suits, $35
$20 Suits, Suits, $40
$25 Suits, Suits, $50

FREEMAN & BURR'S Extensive CUSTOM DEPARTMENT enables them to please the most exacting, and execute ORDERS TO MEASURE at short notice and at MODERATE PRICES. ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality.

SUMMER COATS. {LINENS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, FLANNELS,} $1 to $10.

FREEMAN & BURR'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES.

WHITE VESTS. {DUCKS, MARSEILLES, LINENS, CASHMERES,} $1 to $5.

FREEMAN & BURR Have for years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages, which are made to measure when preferred.

$5 Boys' Suits, $20
$10 Boys' Suits, $22
$12 Boys' Suits, $25
$15 Boys' Suits, $30

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Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to their NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

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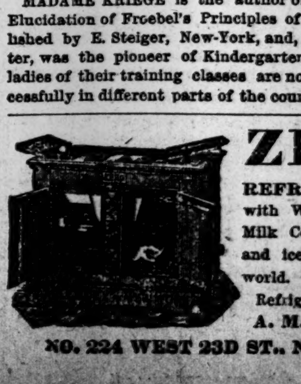
We invite the inspection of a large assortment of this fashionable carriage, exquisitely finished, after our own and the best London and Paris designs, at our warerooms, 5th av., corner 14th st.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME ST.

KINDERGARTEN.
NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.



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